The New-York Times.

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THE GERMAN FESTIVAL.

The First and Second Days, with Their Features.

Grand Torchlight Procession and Supper.

REHEARSAL AND CONCERT ON SUNDAY.

Magnificent Decorations of the Headquarters.

A Great Success Socially and Artistically.

THE THIRD DAY'S PROGRAMME.

Sunday, the second day of the grand German Singing Festival might well be termed the first, for as the readers of yesterday's TIMES will remember, the magnificent torchlight procession which initiated the Festival, did not make its first step until the smaller hours of the sacred day were chimed out by the City Hall clock. With a paragraphic resume of the causes of delay, which so nearly upset the plans and defeated the well-made plans of the committees, we will start with the procession at 1 o'clock on Sunday morning, and continue with it and its, until the closing chorus of last night's magnificent concert at the Academy of Music.

We were informed by the committee that the special train which was to leave Philadelphia at 4 o'clock P. M., would probably manage to run in between the 9 and 10 P. M. express trains, reaching Jersey City at 9:15 or, at the latest, 9:30 P. M. Accordingly, in cheerful companionship with some five thousand spectators, mainly Germans, we traveled to the foot of Courtlandt-street and waited. We waited until 9:30, 10, 11, 11:30 P. M., before a sign of their coming was visible. It was the same old story—delay on the part of the delegations, misunderstanding between the company and the committee, resulting not alone in the three hour's detention of the delegations, but in the infinite discomfort and entire disgust of at least 15,000 people at the Park, and a third as many more at the depot. The lager beer saloons and rumier shops on West-street and the neighboring thoroughfares did a driving business, and for all we know, they had an interest in the delay of the train—they certainly had in its consequences. Proportionally great and intense was the impatience among the people at the Park. Supposing that the delegations would reach the Hall by 10 o'clock, a vast crowd of idlers and spectators and pickpockets at that hour gathered in the Park. Capt. BRACKETT with thirty-five men kept the square clear, and Inspector CARPENTER oscillated between the Mayor in the Hall and the committee at the pier. Shortly after 9 o'clock the societies which were to sing the song of welcome entered the east gate of the Park in grand procession, making a beautiful and gay appearance. Chinese lanterns of fancy colors, lighted up from within, lent a wierd charm to the novel scene; while banners appropriately lettered, and transparencies big with promise of hospitality, variegated and enlivened the kaliedoscopic vision. There was nothing for them to do but to join the noble army of waiters, and they did it.

Perhaps the Germans took it easily, but it looked to us very much as though they were intensely "desgoost" with the delay. His Honor the Mayor "sat in his easy chair smoking his pipe of clay" wondering why the confounded train delayed. Inspector CARPENTER dropped in occasionally to report that all was quiet on West-street; Sundry newspaper men vented their impotent rage in expletive denunciation of the railway company, while the fifteen thousand spectators voted the whole thing a bore.

Gradually the Park was emptied; gradually the Pewter Mug and other rum shops were filled up. Rum sours, brandy and water, bourbons straight and Sherry and egg disappeared with much rapidity, while the consumption of lager bier and Rhine wine was simply tremendous. Ten o'clock, half past ten, eleven, half past eleven, still no word from the excursionists. Had any accident happened? Was the Camden road (glorious thought) destroyed? Had the train collided with something else? What was up?

The bewildered President flew about like a hen with her head cut off; the nonplused Secretary was agitated beyond expression, and as for the committee they were in great despair. Presently a sound was heard, and ROOME, the City Hall keeper, rushed frantically into the room, announcing that they were "coming." Taking it for a joke, the few persons who were awake laughed, but the majority were asleep. 'Twas true, however, and at twenty minutes after twelve exactly the enlivening sounds of trumpet and drum were heard in the distance. The Mayor brushed his hair, the Inspector rubbed his chin, the committee tried a little of "that wine," the officer grasped the official baton, the reporters sharpened their pencils, the singers deserted the grog-shops, the police woke up, and, becoming active, hustled old women and pushed small boys, while a little man on a big horse spurred up and down the mall like a roasting chestnut on a very hot gridiron.

Having filed into the Park the immense cohort of delegates formed in parallel lines fronting the City Hall, whose brilliant calcium light revealed the features of every man, and the singing societies, who were the hosts being massed on the steps and esplanade then sang the magnificent

SONG OF WELCOME,

"Unser Grusse," under the leadership of Prof. PAUER, accompanied by a brass band of forty pieces. There is no use in disputing the fact that our German residents lead the van in this sort of thing. What American, French or German association of societies could or would have gone through the drill and rehearsal requisite for the perfect rendition of this choral? Or having done so, how many hundreds would wait four mortal hours on the City Hall steps at night for the purpose of welcoming strangers from abroad, whose delay and non-fulfillment of promise were a nuisance and an annoyance? Not many. The singing was simply superb, and well repaid us for the long and fearfully stupid evening spent in the shadow of our city's home.

After the song Mayor GUNTHER, who has taken a great interest in the success of the affair, and who, in spite of his crinkum-crankums as a politician, is sound on the street-cleaning question and fully equl to any emergency in the way of vetoes, appeared and said in a clear and pleasant voice:

SPEECH OF MAYOR GUNTHER.

GENTLEMEN REPRESENTATIVES OF THE VARIOUS SINGING SOCIETIES: It gives me pleasure to welcome you to this city. [Applause.] The invitation which have been extended to you by the singing veneins, of which this city is proud, have been given with a cordiality which must be conducive to the advancement of the art which is your common bond. After your long and tedious ride it would be inappropriate to detain you with any extended remarks. I can assure you that any anticipations you may have formed of your reception at the hands of our citizens will be fully realized. I wish you a very good night. [Long continued applause, during which His Honor retired, preceded by the Sergeant-at-Arms staff in hand.]

It was by this time fully 1 o'clock in the morning, and much marching, deep drinking and some supper were yet to be attended to. At the tap of the drum the societies fell in, and headed by Capt. BRACKETT and his gay squad of M. P's,

THE PROCESSION

filed out of the broad east gate and to the inspiring notes of a grand march paraded along the street. Given many men, flaming torches, brilliant transparencies and parti-colored lanterns with huge black clouds overhead and thousands of tramping spectators on either hand, and the elements are provided for a first-class torchlight procession. It would be difficult for our readers to imagine a more brilliant or beautiful sight than that presented by this long line of quiet citizens as they marched to the music of an excellent band out of the east gate of the Park, up Chatham-street to the headquarters on the Bowery. At least three thousand pretty lanterns danced against the horizon, making gay and light the very heavens. The dark uniforms of the delegations and the black clouds which portended rain formed a marked contrast to the glare of the calcium lights and the cheering brilliancy of the transparencies, and as the head of the procession marched briskly along way up the street, leaving the tail at the western extremity of the Park, it required no stretch of imagination to see the entering lane to the deep dark pit, where imps of sadness flit to and fro with torches flaming and smoking, making visible by contrast the fearful darkness of the depths beyond. In the Bowery the scene was one of rare splendor. The vast constellation of oscillating transparencies and flaming torches, and the magnificent array of flaunting banners, revealed amid the vari-colored glare, were eloquent in their grandeur, and imposing in their magnitude and brilliancy. The Stadt Theatre was studded with a thousand lights, while many inscriptions were full of welcome to the singers from abroad. Immense crowds rushed from the various gartens to behold the picture, and, as their vision took in the pomp of the scene, cheer after cheer of greeting rent the air. All of these places were decorated with banners, transparencies and inscriptions, adding greatly to the general beauty of the display, and showing the deep interest excited by the occasion. All along the route of the procession the column moved through two vast lines of illuminations. It seemed as if nearly every dwelling was either occupied by members of the various singing societies or by their friends, who were determined to do all in their power, notwithstanding the lateness of the hour, to render the occasion memorable in the history of the metropolis. No midnight procession that had previously moved through our streets was more imposing, or fuller of suggestion to the mind that loves the weird, the startling, or the beautiful. The streets through which it passed appeared to be a sea of fire, surging onward with all the steadiness of the flow of "old ocean." The hundreds of flames from torches, and the thousands of glaring, many-colored transparencies, gave a wildness to the display unsurpassable by anything which Aladdin, by rubbing his wonderful lamp, could, under the most favorable circumstances, produce.

And yet

EVERYTHING WAS ORDERLY

and in perfect decorum. No riot, no drunkenness, no yelling and shouting like fiends at a country fair. The police had nothing to do but keep the way clear for the procession, look out for the pickpockets, and locust the craniums of some low-bred scamps who would gladly have made trouble if they could.

Passing along the line of march, the

ORDER OF PROCESSION

was as follows:

Capt. BRACKETT and Squad of Police.
Arion, 27 men—Union Maennerchor.
Aurora, 20 men—Fidelia.
Beethoven Gesanverein, 27 men—Beethoven Maennerchor.
Caecilia Gesanverein, 42 men—Schwabisher Saengerbund.
Germania Maennerchor, 22 men—Germania.
Eintracht, 20 men—Liedertafel der Veremigten.
Liedertafel Deutschen Gemeinde, 46 men—Saengerbund.
Orpheus, 26 men—Social Reform Liedertafel.
Saengerbund, 66 men—Schillerbund.
Saengerbund, 26 men—Loreley.
Socialer Liederkranz, 42 men—Froshinn.
Teutonia Saengerbund, 19 men—Sing Academie.
Columbia Maennerchor, 12 men—Allemania.
Junger Maennerchor, 38 men—Coolima.
Liedertafel, 49 men—Social Reform Gesangverein.
Maennerchor, 29 men—Teutonia.
Teutonia Maennerchor, 28 men—Liedertafel.
Arbiter Gesang Verein, 34 men—Germania.
Arion, 35 men—Euphonia.
Germania Maennerchor, 37 men—Saengerbund.
Germania, 41 men—Mozart Verein.
Liederkranz, 45 men—Teutonia.
Saengerchor, 22 men—Melomanen.
Turner Gesang Verein, 32 men—Schillerbund.
Turner Liedertafel, 21 men—Schillerbund.
Aurora, 39 men.
Arion, 23 men.
Eintrecht, 25 men—Orpheus.
German Maennerchor, 12 men—Social Maennerchor.
Aurora, from Egg Harbor City, 32 men.
Eintracht, 15 men—Concordia.
Germania, 25 men—Harmonia.
Germania, 15 men—Uhland Band.
Germania, 8 men—Liederkranz.
Liederkranz, 18 men—Helvetia.
Liederkranz, 31 men—Teutonia.
Liedertafel, 32 men—Liederkranz.
Saengerbund, 23 men—Teutonia.
Lortznig Maennerchor, 12 men—Williamsburgh Quartette Club.
Maennerchor, 21 men—Armenia.
Maennerchor, 13 men—Lyra.
Orpheus, 27 men—Liederkranz.
Saengerbund, 21 men—Saengerbund.
Saengerbund, 21 men—Williamsburgh Saengerbund.
Teutonia, 38 men—Williamsburgh Saengerbund.
Turner Saengerbund, 29 men—Rheinischer Saengerbund.
Virginia, 6 men—Teutonia.
Maenner Quartette, 4 men—Liederkranz.
Eintracht, 6 men—Allemania.
Turner Leidertafel of Washington, D. C., 3 men.
Allemania, 33 members.
Colonia, 46 members.
Concordia, 25 members.
Euphonia, 35 members.
Froshinn, Bloomingdale, 28 members.
Fidelia, 30 members.
Germania, 23 members.
Harmonia, 36 members.
Helvetia, 20 members.
Loreley, 20 members.
Liedertafel, 32 members.
Liederkranz, 400 members.
Liedertafelder Social Reform, 31 members.
Lyra Maennerchor, 16 members.
Mozart Verein, 31 members.
Orpheus, 26 members.
Hoboken Quartette Club, 20 members.
Rheinischer Saengerbund, 42 members.
Williamsburgh Saengerbund, 40 members.
Schillerbund, 49 members.
New-Yorker Saengerbund, 66 members.
Jersey City Saengerbund, 16 members.
Social Reform Gesang Verein, 40 members.
Social Reform Lidertafel, 24 members.
Sing Academie, 22 members.
Teutonia, 61 members.
Uhlandbund, 48 members.
Social Maennerchor, 29 members.
Williamsburgh Quartette Club, 22 members.
Beethoven Maennerchor, 23 members.
Schwabischer Saengerbund, 32 members.
Melomanen, 25 members.
Arminia, 24 members.
Union Maennerchor, 25 members.

The procession moved along Chatham-street to the Bowery, up Grand-street, Essex-street, Avenue A, Eighth-street, St. Mark's-place, Third-avenue and Bowery, until they halted before

GERMANIA HALL,

the headquarters of the "Fest." On the front was a gas jet symbol of greeting, with the hospitable word "Willkommen," entwined with the famous colors of the Germans' red, gold and black. Of the appearance of the interior of the hall we have before spoken in general terms, but it deserves a more extended description. It is richly hung and adorned from the cupalo in the centre to the windows and the side walls with drooping festoons of red, white and blue bunting, with bannerets of every nationality suspended along and between them. The walls on both sides, clear up to the ceilings, and the orchestra galleries at either end, here athwart the windows and there above the colonnade, were set with tasteful escutcheons representing the colors, emblems, devices and mottoes of all the assembled societies, giving the apartment the semblance of some gay chivalric palace-hall. The ensemble was indescribably brilliant, rendered even more sentimentally jovial and agreeable by quoted verses of quaint songs and favorite authors also inscribed in shield-shaped tablets and queer Gothic letters. On the end wall by the street, to the right, the first of these reading thus:

"Wo man singt,
Da lass Dich ruhig nieder;
Boese Menschen
Haben keine Lieder."

Freely translated:

"When men sing
There safely seat thee;
Rogues never sing
A joyous ditty."

To the left the motto:

"Wisst ihr worin
Der Spass des Lebens liegbt
Seid lustig!
Geht dies nicht,
So seid vergnueght!"

Interpreted as follows:

"Knowst thou wherein
The light of life is meant
Be joyous!
That suiting not,
Then, be content!

There were four tall windows above and two beneath the front gallery, and in each of the latter was a transparency fitting it, and presenting allegorical paintings of Germania and the Goddess of Liberty respectively grasping the German Republican and American standards. On the main wall to the right, between two double windows, was the poetic tablet written and fashioned like the rest:

"Seid Willkommen Saengerbrueder
Seid gegreusft!
Nach Deutschem Brauch,
Wie sich einen unsere Lieder,
Einen sich die Herzenauch."

Which we Anglicize:

"Welcome here, ye singing brothers,
Greeting, all!
As Germans do.
While our ditties cling together,
Thus our hearts are clinging too!"

On the left, the whole space was filled with society shields and pennons.

Further on to the right was the entablature:

"Mit des Dampfes raschem Schwingen,
Durch die Welt der Saengerzieht,
Doch noch rescher in die Herzen,
Dringt sein liebes Deutches Lied."

"With the speed of steam hurled onward,
Through the world the singer strays,
But still swifter through all bosoms
Run his darling German lays."

On the left:

"Und so finden wir unswieder,
In dem heitern bunten Reihn,
Und es soll der Kranz der Lieden,
Frisch and gruen geflochten sein."

"Thus, again, we come together,
In the joyous, painted ranks,
And thus song makes Summer weather,
Green and fresh the flowery banks."

On the centre of the rear balcony, over the colonnade:

"Leben athme
Die Clidende Kunst
Geist fordre ich
Vom Dichter:
Aber die Seele spricht
Nur Polyhymnia aus."

On the right:

"Au der Gluth des Gesangs
Eutflammen dis Hoerers
gefuehle
Nahret die Sænger die
Gluth."

SCHILLER.

On the left:

Es schwinden Jedes Kummers.—FANEEN.
Zu lang 'des Liedes Gammer walten.—SCHILLER.

In the rear hall, in the furthest recess, was an odd collection of bucklers, escutcheons, helmets and knights' penons, with colors and legends: "Honneur et Patri," "Come," "Bienvenu," &c.; and last, but best, "E Pluribus Unum."

But while the dusty guests from afar were doubtless gratified with their hearty reception, edified by the civic welcome, delighted with the singing, and amazed by the singular attractiveness of the hall, we are compelled, as honest chroniclers, to say that

THE EATABLES AND DRINKABLES

seemed to them better than all besides, and indeed worthy to be at once put into their insides. Down among the live men each one sat. Mugs of lager, kegs of lager, barrels of lager, casks of lager disappeared, washing down as it went great quantities of solids whose hygienic quality no one seemed to doubt. Singing by the several societies, and choral attempts by all, in no way interfered with the substantial duties of the table; and although the best band discoursed sweet music, the favorite orator rolled forth his choicest periods, and the sentinel clock told once and oft the passing hour, no one thing nor any combination of circumstances succeeded in breaking up that happy family until the later hours brought faint daylight, and the supply of lager had satisfied the two thousand thirsty throats.

The Janitor of the Germania Hall had barely time to sweep out the dirt, clean up the floor and wipe the mug-rings from the tables, when sundry bright and early Festers swarmed in and began to renew the assurances of kind consideration, one to the other. Sleep must be as necessary to heavy-lidded Teutons as to sleepy Yankees, but we are very certain that some of our Allemandic friends could have had but two or three hours sleep ere, bright-faced and clean-shirted, they returned to the scene of the early morning's feast. As

THE FORENOON

advanced the hall became better filled, and by 11 o'clock there was no room for more. It was designed to have a careful rehearsal of the evening's programme, but in the crowded condition of the place, it was impossible for the competent conductor to do more than go through the bill, very much as if it were a dress rehearsal rather than a drill.

Wit, music, wine and jollity go naturally together. Music there was in plenty, wit there always is where the German mind prevails; wine ran in rivers, and the jolliest kind of a time was the natural result. The entire absence of ladies during the earlier portion of the gathering was a notable feature, for with this nationality, what is for the father is for the wife and all the family. Rows and scenes are rarities at these gatherings; for where the ladies are, the wit never fails to overmatch the wine.

After the rehearsal, several hours were spent in social converse, singing by the several lieds, and the interchange of varied experiences, which interested friends long separated, or made familiar those who never met before. No regular tables were spread during the day, although the restaurant and bar did a business brisk and profitable—better probably than ever before. For the great event of the day—the concert at the Academy of Music—everybody then prepared. It looked like rain, and the ladies were embarrassed, between tulle and silk, the sidewalks would quite likely be wet, but rubbers are ungainly, and thick gaiters are English. Toilets elaborate, however, were prepared, and a faith more precise than warranted put in the clerk of the weather, who, true to his reputation for gallantry, did not fail to disappoint the ladies, and grant his favor to the hackmen. All about the city, down town and up town, at the Central Park and on Broadway, on the Bowery and on Fifth-avenue, in the magnificent bar-rooms of our hotels and the more modest reception rooms of lager-bier saloons, everywhere in fact, were native Germans exhibiting the city and its public places to those of foreign habitation. Long-bearded men, with bald heads, were numerous; short men, with hair cut square behind and pushed behind the ear, smoked vigorously in many places; tall, angular fellows, with lanky hair and slim moustaches, sauntered on the east side of the Bowery, and great, fat Dutchmen, ponderous in paunch, rotund in stomach, red-faced and blear-eyed, rambled meditatively through the intricacies of the "Gartens," looking for wine, lager and another pipe. Yes, indeed, for once the city was given over to the gutteral vocificators, and the most liberal mind will not deny that everybody treated the strangers courteously and kindly.

THE CONCERT AT THE ACADEMY.

The concert last evening was dampened, but not marred, by the extremely unpleasant weather. At eight o'clock the attendance was somewhat slim, but before the first orchestral piece had ended the house was filled up, and in a short time became crowded. The parquette was liberally set aside for vocalists and invited guests. We were surprised to see so few of the latter present. The press was very sparsely represented.

The first glance of the vacant stage, with a trumpery flight of the commonest benches behind, was sufficient to show that the committee of arrangements had acted with exceeding economy. Some little stage carpentering is necessary for the accommodation of two thousand singers, (about half the number took part in the musical exercises last night,) and this might easily be combined amphitheatrically with what is pleasant to the eye. As it was, the singers mobbed themselves on the stage, and on the wretched platform at its extremity. An inclosed scene, we submit, should have been prepared for so important an event. We should then have heard the orchestra to some advantage, and the back ranges of voices would have blended with those in front. Neither the instrumental nor the vocal forces impressed us as being well balanced.

There were a hundred players in the orchestra under Mr. BERGMANN's steady *bâton*. LIZST's "Preludes" was selected as the opening *morceau*, and this well-known production was, we need scarcely say, given with great clearness and success. The moisture of the atmosphere and the heat of the room were not favorable to the stringed instruments, and some of the most tearing violin passages were embellished with the snapping of strings, forming *pizzicatti* not originally contemplated by the composer. With this exception, the work was excellently rendered, although, owing to the causes we have mentioned, with less effect than usual. With this solitary work the purely instrumental portion of the programme began and ended. If we were a saengerfest we would not let Mr. BERGMANN off so easily.

The *bâton* passed to the hands of Mr. PAUER, an energetic and enthusiastic musician, who has labored diligently in the cause, and on whom, to a great extent, rest the responsibilities of the festival, and the local credit that may accrue from it. The psalm, by C. KLEIN, for male chorus and orchestra, was a small opening for so much voice. It is written in a timid and not very original vein. There is the suggestion of a figure in it, but the subject is dropped at the earliest possible opportunity, and tumbles into the old grooves of psalmody. We were unable to detect any particular freshness in the harmonies. The tenors, indeed, were so overpoweringly strong, that the other parts could hardly be distinguished at all. The *tempo* was taken well, and thoroughly preserved. The voices of the singers, too, were clear and exquisite, although not massive. To such as have never attended the great European festivals, the sensation must have been at least impressive. We doubt if once during the evening it was overwhelming. How in fact could it be, with such a production? We cannot disguise our disappointment at hearing a work so wholly unimportant on such an occasion. The orchestral accompaniment was a mere reiteration of the commonest phrases—and cheaply eked out at that.

The grand chorus from the "Templar and the Jewess," by MARSCHNER, was rendered inadequately. It is, in fact, a double chorus, with two contrapuntal ideas clearly and vigorously expressed, but, unfortunately, with all the difficulties on one side, and all the fluent melody on the other. The difficulties accumulated during the performance, but by force of *tempo*—unbending, inflexible and sometimes fatal—Mr. PAUER carried it through. Nothing in the world can be more dreary, wretched and commonplace than the orchestral accompaniments to this chorus.

The redeeming feature of the programme, and also the most important, was the always acceptable and always delightful Walpurgis-Nacht, by MENDELSSOHN. In this work we had the coöperation of female voices, and the relief was great. The choruses were excellently rendered, with nice and delicate perception of effect. The solos were intrusted to Madame ZIMMERMAN, Messrs. BERNHARD, STEINS and TROST, all of whom were good. Mr. BERNHARD appeared to be laboring under much trepidation, but the pure and powerful character of his voice could not be mistaken, even under these unfavorable circumstances. If the gentleman tries to do less he will probably accomplish more, especially with a less rigid conductor than M. PAUER. Mr. STEIN's superb baritone voice was heard to fine advantage. Such an organ should not be the property of society, but of the public. The orchestra and chorus could hardly have been better than in this masterly and delicious work, which, we trust, will be repeated.

The mammoth concert of all the combined singers will take place at the Academy of Music to-night (Monday.) This is, we believe, a change in the programme, but it is so announced.

TO-DAY

there will be a continuation of the festivities, and an increase of the excitement. At an early hour the various societies will meet at Germania Hall, and after half an hour's interchange of good-fellowship and beveragical hospitality, a grand procession will be formed, which will march through the Bowery, Chatham-street and the square to the east gate of the Park, where they will be reviewed by His Honor the Mayor. Thence they will proceed up Broadway to Fourteenth-street, to the Academy of Music, where at 10 o'clock a grand rehearsal will be had of the

EVENING'S PROGRAMME,

under the direction of CARL BERGMANN.

1. Overture from Robespierre, by Littolf (directed by Mr. Paur.)
2. Thurmerlied, by Rebling, combined and double chorus.
3. Up, Grasp the Sword, by Kuecken; Philadelphia Saengerbund.
4. In the Thicket of Colonos, conjoint and double chorus, with Orchestra from "Oedipus in Colonos." by Mendelssohn.
5. Overture from Rienzi, by R. Wagner, (Carl Bergmann's directing.)
6. Hymn to Music, by Franz Lachner; conjoint chorus, with Orchestra.
7. Prayer of the Earth, Zoelner; Baltimore Saengerbund.
8. Battle Song, by Rietz, conjoint chorus, with Orchestra.

In this programme Messrs. BERNHARD and STEINS are announced to asssist, and Mrs. ROTVER will take the soprano parts.

In the afternoon, if pleasant, drives, promenades and social festivities, mainly private, will occupy the attention of our friends, and in the evening the grand concert will be given at the Academy of Music.

THE POPULAR LOAN.

More than Ten Millions Subscribed on Saturday—The Total for the Week $35,638,700—Only $50,000,000 Remaining Unsold.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, July 16.

JAY COOKE & Co. report the subscriptions to the Seven-Thirty Loan on Saturday at $10,331,700, including the following:—

First National Bank, Nashville	$100,000
Third National Bank, St. Louis	200,000
First National Bank, Boston	310,000
First National Bank, Albany	100,000
First National Bank, Cincinnati	200,000
Second National Bank, Boston	200,000
Fourth National Bank, New-York	200,000
Second National Bank, Wilkesbarre	100,000
Second National Bank, Cleveland	130,000
Second National Bank, New-Haven	100,000
Commonwealth National Bank, New-York	100,000
Merchants' National Bank, Portland	150,000
National Bank of the Republic, Boston	200,000
J. R. Dick, Meadville, Penn	75,000
C. A. Putnam & Co., Boston	200,000
First National Bank, New-London	75,000
First National Bank, Philadelphia	250,000
Second National Bank of the Metropolis, Washington	400,000

The total for the week is $35,638,700. The sales of the third and last series of the Seven-Thirty Loan draw near to a close. Only about fifty millions of the notes remain unsold—adding to the sales regularly reported by JAY COOKE the amounts of sales in California and at the regular depositaries, which have not been included in the report from Philadelphia. At the present rate of subscription, the balance of the loan will be disposed of within two weeks, and probably in less time.

Shipped from Albany.

ALBANY, Saturday, July 15.

Shipped by tows, July 15—84,900 bushels corn, 79,100 bushels wheat, 100,900 bushels oats, 25,500 bushels malt, and 4,000 bushels feed. Passed Fultonville from noon Friday to noon Saturday—7 loads of flour, 11 loads of wheat, 9 loads of corn, 14 loads of oats, 1 load of barley, and 1 load of rye.

Non-Arrival of the North American.

FATHER POINT, Sunday, July 16—9 P. M.

There are no signs of the *North American*, now due off this point, It has been raining here all day.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE HANSA.

Severe Vote of Censure on the Lord Chancellor of Great Britain.

He Tenders His Resignation, which is Accepted by the Queen.

The Negotiations Between Victor Emanuel and the Pope.

THE SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN DIFFICULTIES.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

The steamship *Hansa* from Southampton, on July 5, arrived here last evening.

The *Africa* arrived July 2.

The *Peruvian*, *City of London*, *City of Glasgow* and *Germania* arrived on July 4.

GREAT BRITAIN.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

On Monday, July 4, Lord RAVENSWORTH gave notice that in the first session of the ensuing Parliament he should bring in a bill to alter and amend the Roman Catholic oath, enacted by GEORGE IV, if the government would take up the question, he would willingly leave it in their hands.

Lord BROUGHAM corrected a misrepresentation of the position he had taken in a reference he had made last Autumn at York to the American war. He believed the slaves were emancipated by the North as a means of harassing the South; but he was surprised he should be charged with sympathizing with slavery or the slaveholders.

Lord REDESDALE said all the private business would be disposed of on Thursday.

Lord EBURY moved "That the evils of a compulsory and indiscriminate use of the Burial Service of the Established Church demand the early attention of the Legislature."

The House divided, when there appeared:

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HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, July 3.

Mr. HUNT moved that the evidence taken before the Committee of this House on the Leeds Bankruptcy Court discloses that a great facility exists for obtaining public appointments by corrupt means; that such evidence, also that taken before a committee of the House of Lords in the case of LEONARD EDMUNDS and laid before this House, shows a laxity of practice and want of caution on the part of the Lord Chancellor in sanctioning the grant of retiring pensions in public officers over whose heads grave charges are impending, and in filling up the vacancies made by the retirement of such officers, whereby great encouragement has been given to corrupt practices; and that such laxity and want of caution, even in the absence of any improper motive, are, in the opinion of this House, highly reprehensible, and calculated to throw discredit on the administration of the high officers of state.

The Lord Advocate contended that there was nothing in the case to warrant the severe censures which had been passed upon the Lord Chancellor, and moved an amendment to the effect that the House agreed with the report of the committee, but thought that a check should be put by law on the granting of pensions to persons holding legal offices.

Mr. HENNESSY contended that this did not touch the Edmund's case, which was embraced in Mr. HUNT's motion. Mr. BOUVERIE had given notice of an amendment, which he could not now move. If, however, the original motion were negatived, he should move his amendment on that of the Lord Advocate. He had no confidence in the Lord Chancellor. Mr. HUNT's motion was negatived, and Mr. BOUVERIE proposed his amendment.

Lord PALMERSTON, observing that the House had negatived any charge of corruption against the Lord Chancellor, recommended and moved that the debate be adjourned till Tuesday.

Mr. DISRAELI opposed this motion which was negatived, upon a division, by 177 to 163.

The Lord Advocate's motion having been negatived—

Mr. BOUVERIE moved his amendment as a substantive motion, which was agreed to without a division, amid loud cheering.

The Prince of WALES sat in the Peer's gallery.

RESIGNATION OF THE LORD CHANCELLOR.

The Lord Chancellor tendered his resignation, which has been accepted by the Queen. The Chancellor retains office until the prorogation.

THE TIMES ON THE LORD CHANCELLOR.

The London *Times* say: The discredit of a Lord Chancellor is a reproach to the nation at large. The office represents, to the popular intelligence, all that is most elevated in dignity and power. The first Officer of State, the President of the House of Lords, the keeper of the Queen's conscience, the head of the judicial system of the country, the nominator of Judges, great and small. The largest dispenser of church patronage, is a man raised so incomparably above his fellows that no failing of his can be unimportant, and to prove him a delinquent is to brand the country through one of its most conspicuous representatives.

The result of the debate is, that a grave vote of censure has been passed on the Lord Chancellor. The amendment of Mr. BOUVERIE, which, except on one point, hardly differed from that of Mr. HUNT, was carried without a division, and the most exalted person in the government is reproved by a vote originating with one of its own supporters.

THE FOURTH IN LONDON.

The eighty-ninth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence of the United States was celebrated in London on July 4. Two hundred persons were present. Hon. F. H. MORSE presided.

FRANCE.

In the Corps Legislatif on July 1, notwithstanding the opposition of M. BERRGER, the necessity for a new loan was admitted by the Chamber, upon the government entering into an engagement to receive the instalments of the loan in four years, although the loan for 250,000,000f. would be issued in its entirety.

The bill for the loan to be raised by the City of Paris was passed by 173 to 50 votes.

A debate took place upon a petition in favor of certain privileges to be accorded to homœopathic doctors. M. DUMAS and M. DUPIN condemned the principles of homœpathy, which were defended by M. BONJEAN and M. THAYER. The Senate then passed to the order of the day.

Among the latest improvements in Paris are sixty new candelabras now being fixed on the Place de la Concorde, which will increase the number by which the Place is to be lighted to 120. The number of candelabras by which the grand avenue of the Champs Elyeés is lighted is likewise to be doubled.

A bill relative to the execution of the new public works in Algeria was opposed in the Corps Legislatif. It was finally adopted by 227 against 10 votes.

OMAR PASHA has arrived in Paris, and had an interview with M. DROUYN DE LHUYS.

The drawing of the bonds for the prizes in the Mexican Loan took place on the 3d.

There was a brisk demand for cotton at Havre last week; since then there has been a reaction, and sales have greatly diminished. The fall is estimated at 5f. on cotton to be delivered, and from 10f. to 15f. on time bargains.

The rain which fell last week has checked the rise in the price of corn and flour. The wheat crop in Algiers is expected to be deficient.

Flour of the 6 marks is quoted 47f.

The Paris Bourse was firm on Monday, and rentes closed at 67f. 5 centimes.

ITALY.

A telegram from Florence says: It is asserted that the Minister for Foreign Affairs addressed a circular on the 30th ult. to the diplomatic agents of Italy abroad, in which he gave a history of the negotiations with Rome.

The *Journal*, of Rome, confirms the news that the negotiations between the Italian and Papal Governments, were opened in consequence of a private letter from the Pope to the King, wherein his Holiness requested the King to send to Rome a person enjoying his Majesty's confidence, with the object of reconciling the interests of the Church and State.

The King sent VEJEZZI, who had several interviews with Cardinal ANTONELLI, and recognized the justice of the basis proposed by the Holy See. The Pope therefore anticipated a successful issue to the negotiations. But Signor VEJEZZI went to Florence to receive final instructions, and returned to Rome the bearer of proposals cancelling those previously entertained, and rendering an agreement impossible.

The *Journal of Rome* declares that the Pope believes he has done his duty in attempting all that was possible under the circumstances.

A telegram from Marseilles says:

According to letters received here from Rome Signor VEGEZZI had stated to the Pope that the negotiations were interrupted but not broken off. Almost all the exiled bishops had received permission to return to their sees.

A despatch from Padua states that fresh demonstrations have been made by the students of that town.

A telegram from Messina says:

A notification has been issued by the Municipality of Messina, with the object of reassuring the inhabitants respecting the precautinary measures taken with reference to ships arriving from Egypt. Disturbances, nevertheless, broke out among the populace on the arrival here of the *Messageries Imperiales* steamer, with the mails from Alexcndria. The mob set fire to the offices of the Quarantine Department. Order was reestablished by the National Guard, and several arrests were made.

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

The Berlin *Staats-Anzeiger* publishes an account of the conversation which took place on June 1, 1864, between Herr VON BISMARK and the Duke of AUGUSTENBURG. By order of the King, this conversation was immediately afterward committed to writing by Herr BISMARK, who had on that occasion developed to the Duke of AUGUSTENBURG the demands of Prussia. These demands were as follows:

"The establishment of a canal between the German Ocean and the Baltic, a naval and military convention between Prussia and Schleswig Holstein, and the cession of a portion of territory at either end of the canal."

To each of these points the Duke raised difficulties, saying that the cession of territory and the payment of the war expenses were disgraceful conditions, which his future government could not defend before the Estates. The Duchies had not invoked the aid of Prussia, and the assistance of the Diet would have caused less difficulties had that body liberated Schleswig and Holstein from Dsnish rule.

From the tenor of the conversation, it became clear that the Duke of Augustenburg, was trusting that, supported by the Estates of the Duchies and Austria, he would be enabled to satisfy the demands of Prussia with the least possible sacrifice.

AUSTRIA.

In military circles it is positively asserted that a Cabinet order has been issued to place the entire army on a peace footing. It is also stated that proposals are entertained for other reductions of the public expenditure.

The Emperor had returned to Vienna.

It is expected that the new Ministry will be formed on July 3d or 4th.

INDIA.

BOMBAY, Friday, June 23.

Cotton firm and advancing. Shipments since the 16th, 22,000 bales.

CALCUTTA, Thursday, June 22.

Exchange on London, 2s. Freights, 40s.

Shipments of Cotton since June 15, 60,000 bales.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The English funds remain inactive. Consols closed on Monday at 90@90¼. The discount market is without pressure. In the Stock Exchange, short loans continue to be offered at from 2½@3 ₩ cent. United States 5-20s recovered 1¼ and Illinois Central shares ¾.

JOHN T. BELL & Co., India merchants have suspended, lirbilities, £380,000; favorable liquidation anticipated.

C. J. NAYSMITH & Co., East India merchants have also suspended, liabilities about £65,000; assets uncertain.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Tuesday Evening, July 4.

Consols steady, closing at an improvement of ⅛, 90@¼.

Discount market unaltered. In the Stock Exchange short loans continue to be offered at 2½@3.

French Rentes, 67f. 7c.

Illinois Central further improved, ¾.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—JULY 3 AND 4.

Market quiet and prices are the turn in the buyers favor: sales for the two days 14,000 bales; 3,000 on specutson and for export.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET—JULY 4.

WHEAT and FLOUR 1d@2d and 6d ₩ lb. and bbl. dearrr; INDIAN CORN firm.

LONDON CORN MARKET, JULY 3.

WHEAT inactive; FLOUR steady.

LONDON COLONIAL MARKET, JULY 4.

SUGAR 6d. dearer; COFFEE unaltered; TEA flat; TALLOW quiet at 41s. 9d.

The Six Thousand Dollar Boat Race—Great Crowds Gathering to see the Sport.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Saturday, July 15.

The city is filled with strangers from Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and other places, to witness the great four-oared boat race, to come off here on Tuesday next. The affair promises to be the greatest affair of the kind ever witnessed. Among the shell-boat celebrities present is JAMES HAMMILL, of Pittsburgh. The purse is the largest ever contested for, either in this country or in Europe, being $6,000. Every rowboat within three miles of the city has been engaged, as also a number of propellers. Every train brings additional delegates, and by Monday night every hotel, will be filled. The betting is very lively, as high as $10,000 against $8,000 being already offered on the New-York boat.

Card from Weischman, Witness in the Conspiracy Trials.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, July 16.

WEISCHMAN, the principal witness for the government in the conspiracy cases, published a card in the *Sunday Despatch*, stating that the statement of BROPHY, impeaching his character and testimony is a tissue of lies from beginning to end; that the said statement was twice submitted to Judge HOLT, and once to President JOHNSON, and all the members of the Court before the execution without any effect; that it was only at BROPHY's own request that he was even not called to the stand to testify to WEISCHMAN's good character. The card also details some conversation of Mrs. SURRATT, which did not appear before the Court, showing her knowlege of the conspiracy. He says BROPHY is an alien, unnaturalized, and has never taken the oath of allegiance to the government, he attempts to assail in the person of its chief witness.

Launch.

On Saturday afternoon Messrs. C. & R. POILLON launched from their yard, foot of Bridge-street, Brooklyn, the new and splendid screw steamer *Leo*, 800 tons burden, intended for the Atlantic coasting trade. This vessel is owned by MURRAY & NEPHEW, and is the fourth vessel which they have built for the same service during the past few months. The *Leo* is 175 feet on deck; beam, 32 feet 6 inches; depth of hold, 22 feet; height between decks, 7 feet. She is built in the most superior manner of white oak, hackmetack and locust, and fastened in the most secure manner with copper, iron and locust treenails. Instead of the usual strapping, she is "edge-fastened," which, owing to her length, is considered the best possible means for giving her great strength. Her second deck beams are of genuine Georgia pine, a rarity at the present time in fact; but few if any vessels, except those built by the POILLONS, have used this material in any quantities since the beginning of the war.

All of the latest improvements in the way of comfort, capacity, speed, and in mechanical appliances, have been placed upon this vessel. Her anchors and chains will be handled by one of the Manton-Emmerson windlasses, which for power and speed has no rival. It not only takes in the chain, but stows it away in the lockers below. It is complete, powerful and reliable, and can be worked by a less number of men than any like machine in use.

The engine will beput in by the Delamater Iron Works, and is one of BAIRD's inverted cylinder direct-acting engines, with a cylinder 44 inches in diameter and 42 inches stroke of piston. This style of engine is considered the most reliable and economical in use. The screw is 11 feet in diameter, and in connection with the fine model, the engines should make the *Leo* a superior and fast vessel.

The launch was witnessed by a large concourse of persons who were interested in the pleasing event. At 2 o'clock precisely, amid enthusiastic cheering, the *Leo* glided down the ways and into the muddy waters of the East River. As she struck the waters for the first time in her history, she was christened by Miss MATTIE DAVIDSON in a graceful manner.

Two tugs immediately took her in tow and at 5 o'clock she was safely moored alongside of the spacious wharves of the Delamater Iron Works, foot of Thirteenth-street, North River.

The *Leo* is to be commanded by Capt. MERRILL, a shipmaster of large experience, and who is a general favorite on the line. The Captain is superintending her fittings up, which are neat and tasteful. She will be brig-rigged, and carry a sufficiency of canvas to enable her to take care of herself under sail alone if any accident should occur to her machinery. The vessel is the tenth steamer the Messrs. POILLON have constructed since 1862.

ONE OF THE HAPPY FAMILY.—The large white cat which everybody remembers as a picture of perfect content, somehow escaped from the happy family cage, during the great fire, and was captured unhurt and not even singed. Grimalkin may be seen at Mr. STORM's hat store, No. 136 Fulton-street, and Mr. BARNUM can secure the animal by proving property and paying charges of keeping. The latter are not heavy, as the cat would not eat until her food had been saturated with morphine; and in this discovery Mr. STORM thinks that he has obtained the secret of the management of the happy family.

OUR MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY—NO. V.

Textile Fabrics—Cotton, Woolen, Silk and Linen Goods—Clothing, Hats, Carpets—Leather and Harness, Boots and Shoes—India Rubber Goods.

During the opening period of the war, while the prices of all kinds of merchandise and an abundant supply of raw material was on hand, the manufacture of cotton was one of the most prosperous in this country. Until this stock was used up, the mill-owners found an ample demand for every pound of yarn or cloth they could produce, at war prices. At a later period, in consequence of the rise in wages, the scarcity of raw cotton and the excise duties imposed, the business ceased to be prosperous; and at one time a majority of the spindles in the North were standing idle, though coarse cotton yarns sold at from $2 to $2 50 per pound. The scale has once more turned in favor of the cotton interest. With a plentiful supply of the "floculent fibre" coming forward, and a market almost completely bared of certain fabrics, there is now understood to be quite a brisk demand for yarns at from 75 cents per pound upward, according to quality. In the mills of New-England and New-Jersey, we believe no decline in wages has yet taken place, or if any, the reduction is inconsiderable and local. Cotton goods of all kinds have stiffened in price since the late upward turn in the gold market.

On the other hand, the woolen interest, which continued to enjoy an unusual flush of prosperity to the close of the war, has since been seriously crippled. Many, perhaps most, of the woolen mills in the free States are now standing idle, or running unprofitably to use up materials on hand. The demand for two or three million suits of clothing and army blankets every year has ceased; and manufacturers who were thus engaged find themselves going without a single order. With the readvent of cotton in our markets, both wool and woolen goods have suffered from the unexpected competition. To some extent this has been offset by the opening of the Southern market, as also by the continued abundance of money, inducing free expenditures at the North.

The silk industry of New-Jersey and the Eastern States is reported to be active and prosperous, with wages remaining at the standard of last year. Raw silk being altogether a foreign product, the decline in exchange has reduced its price fully one-half. The market was but scantily supplied with sewing and other products made here, so that with the supply since furnished the market has been in a healthy condition.

The linen manufacture can hardly be said to exist here. As an article of merchandise, Mr. John Graham reports that the business is fair. The prices of some varieties have fallen 50 per cent.; though during the past year they did not advance quite as rapidly as gold. There is a short supply of linen goods on hand, and importers say they could have sold more, if the supply had been larger. The hemp and jute manufactures are depressed.

Of carpets, Messrs. Higgins & Co., state that the demand this Spring has been about the same as that of the corresponding months of last year. The finer qualities are governed in price altogether by foreign fabrics; such goods have sold about forty per cent. cheaper this year than in 1864; they are now steady at that price. Last year the price of fine wool was unusually high, for some kinds as much as $2 34 per pound. There has since been a large falling off, independently of the decline in specie. Of course, those who were caught with a large stock of material on hand have suffered from the fall. In the cheaper styles of American carpets the business has not been as brisk as might have been expected; some of our old establishments have done nothing at all this Spring.

For ready-made clothing, outside of the military demand, there is quite as much activity the present year as during the corresponding months of any other since the war began. The Messrs. Brooks appear to have come fully up to expectations in the amount of their business. Messrs. Devlin & Co., say they never sold more clothing than this Spring, and consider the prospects of the Fall business as first-rate. At Messrs. Lord & Taylor's dry-goods retail establishment, the business is reported to be quite as good as that of last year. In army clothing, Mr. John T. Martin has been the most heavily engaged. At the collapse of the rebellion it appears that the stocks on hand were pretty well reduced, the manufacturers only making to supply contracts previously entered into with the government. On general goods prices have receded from 20 to 30 per cent. below the highest figures. Another concern, lately in the same line, reports the general (not military) demand of this year as equal to that of 1864. The scale of wages has rather advanced than fallen off as yet. Of course, army goods now belong to the past as a manufacture.

In the supply of *military boots and shoes*, Messrs. Hall, Southwick & Co. and Mr. H. W. Merriam carried on a most extensive business, the two establishments furnishing, it is supposed, one million of pairs per annum. Both had reduced their stocks on hand pretty well when Lee's surrender took place, and like most of those in the boot and shoe business, sustained but slight loss from the decline. Prices are fully as good as they were a year ago, with labor at about the same rates and a decrease in the cost of materials. Indeed, the business has probably never been more prosperous than now. In the price of army goods there has been a falling off of between thirty and forty per cent. There is an enormous stock of quartermasters' stores on hand in New-York, Philadelphia and Cincinnati, probably twenty millions' worth in this city alone, if we include knapsacks and other accoutrements, as well as shoes and clothing.

The leather interest, judging from their conversation, would appear to have got *swamped* since peace returned. The government demand has stopped altogether. Contracts executed on the day specified are accepted, but all others rejected. Messrs. Hoyt & Brothers report that the market was pretty well bared of goods for cavalry equipments, army shoes, &c., when the war closed. The Southern demand has not yet made itself felt, and the business is very dull at present. This depression in trade is expected to continue for some time longer; though the leather men are no wise despondent as to the more remote future. Since the war began, followed by higher prices, they have produced a better article of leather for boots and shoes than ever before, so that importations of the foreign article have greatly fallen off. The prices of leather have declined about one-third from the highest point reached last Fall; hemlock sole was then as high as 48 cents per pound, it is now selling at 32; oak has declined from 60 to 45 cents, and other qualities in about the same proportion. It is understood that there is a good supply of most kinds of leather on hand, but an indifferent one of boots and shoes; hence, there has been no falling off as yet in the price of the latter.

In saddlery and harness, Messrs. Hoover, Calhoun & Co., inform us that the government demand has been completely stopped, being left as it was before the beginning of the war. There is, however, a brisk trade in the finer qualities of harness in and near the large cities. Some merchants from the South are desirous of buying; but there is no disposition to extend credit at present. The general city business has undergone no decline in prices, as compared with that of last Spring. It is conducted on the cash principle, or at most, on thirty days' credit. No reduction in wages, and little in the prices of finer goods, where labor forms the chief element of cost. In some articles there has been a decline of probably 20 per cent. Messrs. Hoover, Calhoun & Co., believe these observations will apply to the business, as carried on in this city. Another concern report no change in wages; but a general reduction in prices of between 15 and 25 per cent. The decline in the price of stock does not exceed 10 per cent. In a third concern nothing was doing.

In the manufacture of hat-bodies, Messrs. H. A. Burr & Co.—who have, by virtue of a most ingenious invention, a practical monopoly of the business of forming hat-bodies—report that there is rather less doing now than before the war, and much less than while it was carried on. The prices of the manufactured article went up, during that period, fully 100 per cent. They have since fallen off about 33 per cent. The last lot of army-hats was furnished between three and four weeks ago. Wages remain as before; the decline in price about corresponds with that in the cost of materials. The patent has still two years to run. Capacity of works, about 10,000 per day. The writer of this takes the opportunity of acknowledging the courtesy of Mr. Burr in explaining every part of the manufacture, as carried on at the establishment in Frankfort-street.

The India-rubber manufacture has almost undergone a revolution, lately, by the expiration of Mr. Goodyear's patent, after being extended for seven years. It terminated on the 16th ult. The New-York Belting and Packing Company inform us that, since the war, goods advanced about 120 per cent. They have since fallen off considerably, and will probably decline still further, in consequence of the patent expiring. This might reduce prices to nearly their former level; but a scale for "the new dispensation" had not yet been fixed. The demand for rubber blankets for the army, of course, has stopped altogether. At one time, this amounted to $7,500 per day, as the gross receipts of one factory. It is believed that this department of industry, as a whole, will sustain no detriment by the return of peace, as the government demand will be equaled or exceeded by that from other sources. From the South, few orders of much account have yet been received. The company's works are in Connecticut.

The Russian Telegraph.

The following letter we find in the Rutland (Vt.) *Herald*. It is from Dr. Fisher, Surgeon and Journalist of the Collins Russian Telegraph Expedition. It is a private letter written from Sitka, in the Russian Provinces, and contains matters of interest:

Sitka, Sunday, April 23, 1865.

* * Such a complete isolation from all that is congenial or even interesting, I assure you it were impossible to imagine, and yet I have been here during the most interesting period of the year (they tell me) Easter holidays. I will describe in the course of my letter the way they celebrate them. The *Shubrick*, with Col. Bulkley, left here on the 3d of this month, the second after our arrival, to return and complete arrangements for our Summer work. As you probably already know, I was left here with only a servant to remain till his return and glean all information possible of the natives, traders and coasters, also to copy some charts of the northern coast which the Governor has loaned us, and also to observe the horary oscillations of the barometer, as well as the thermometer, and make collections generally of interest to science.

You may judge that my time is pretty well employed, as I have made observations each day and each hour from 5 A. M. to 11 P. M., never yet having been absent from my point of observation during the time over two hours, which I am permitted to do, by having instructed my boy, who is intelligent, how to move "vernier" at the end of the first hour, where it remains for my computation and record, before charging it for the next. The Governor and his lady seem only too anxious for my comfort, and, in fact, it is somewhat of a bore for me to dine with them every day and be subjected to the infliction of the various courses served after the Russian style, which, with all my clumsy knowledge, I cannot classify or discover the component parts thereof.

* * Several of the officers speak French, and with them I get on nicely. The weather here at present is most villainous, assimilating to our March month—to-day sunshine, to-morrow six inches snow, next rain and wind in gales, and so on. I keep myself housed principally.

The observance of Lent in the Greek Church has just closed, and the Easter holidays follow and last for about one week. No labor is expected, and all devote themselves to feasting and drinking. I called at the room of one of the officers here, who, I was told, had just taken the sacrament, after having fasted for two days, as is the custom, and occurs only once a year and during this period. I found the room full of people, and all gorging themselves with food, as if it were the last and only meal they expected to have again. A large dish is placed in the centre of the table, containing what they name "Perogue." It is a sort of pie, and contains salmon, eggs, onions, pickles, meat and potatoes, and covered with crust. You can judge if I indulge largely in such a mess! The Russians consider this very fine, and, in fact, all their food is prepared in this villainous style. All smoke and drink brandy at the same time, and wind up with strong tea. The priests are not an exemption, neither are the females; all appear to keep themselves full of rum and tea. A pleasant society is it not? On the night of the 13th, being the last day of Lent, I was told I should attend church and witness the ceremony of the burial and resurrection of the Saviour. At 1 o'clock of that morning, one of the officers, Capt. Hanssom, who speaks the best English and whom the Governor recommended to me as an interpreter, came and woke me. Accordingly, I dressed myself in full uniform and accompanied him. On entering the church, we were presented, each, with a wax candle for which one ruble, 20 cents, is paid, and you hold it lighted in front of you during the service. After the long services are gone through with, responses, chants, &c., &c., burning of incense and walking around the mock coffin, covered with velvet and gold, by the bishops and attending priests and deacons, the audience in the meantime standing; it is taken on the shoulders of the priests, and the bishop in the centre underneath; a procession follows, according to rank, and marches outside and around the church, with heads uncovered, bearing the torches, crosses, banners, &c., meantime chanting a solemn dirge. I took a place, by a sign from the Governor, next behind him and joined the moving train. On entering again the service is soon concluded, and all congratulate each other, first the bishop, then the Governor, and so by rank down. Each salutes with the words, "Cristos wos crast"—Christ is risen—and kisses the other on each cheek; both male and female. I felt sorry for the Governor, and told him so; that he must stand for half an hour and be thus inflicted by men, women and children, both white and half-breed. I will be candid and tell you that I entered into this ceremony (being advised to do so) to a certain extent, and having given them three, open sesame words, saluted with a kiss the wives of several of the officers—the best looking ones, of course—the Governor's lady being one of the number. The Prince thought it a good joke and complimented me afterward on my acquiring the Russian habits so gracefully. I replied that I considered it one of the keys to the Russian language and wished to learn it from association, as I feared I never should master their alphabet or dictionary. On leaving the church about 4 A. M., at daylight, I went to the house of the chief factor, Mr. Ivanhoff, and found there a breakfast prepared—coffee, roast pig, partridge, &c. Afterward went, as did every one else, first to call on the bishop. Was introduced by the Governor, who told him on what business I was here, &c.

The next we visited the Governor at his house, who preceded us a few moments; afterwards each of the several officers' families, according to rank. It is, in fact, a similar custom to our New-Year day calls. In every place a table is prepared with cake, wine, &c. The Governor's lady sent us a large loaf of cake, which, with some apples, crackers, cheese and wine, I left on my table. Also a blank-book and pencil lying open, in which I found the names of most of the officers, when I returned from calling on about every family in the place. On the following day, the bishop and Governor called on me and gave their autographs in my book. On the following day, the privacy of my quarters was disturbed by a visitation, without any previous warning, from the ladies of the Governor, chief factor, Post-Captain, and some young misses that I did not remember. I entertained them with cake and champagne, and they seemed greatly delighted.

Thus closed the Easter holidays, and all again returned to work. Nothing has occurred of interest to relate since, till yesterday, the anniversary of the birth of the Emperor Alexander was observed, and all labor was again suspended, and the people dressed in holiday attire. I dined at the Governor's, and met about fifty guests. Was placed next beside him at the table, with his Secretary on the other side. During the dinner and near its conclusion, the Prince arose, and, all standing, proposed the "long life of the King," which being drank, all sat down. No other toasts were observed. We soon withdrew, and in the afternoon I walked on the beach, where I saw a majority of the people and their families. This is the only walk to be had, as all in the rear of the town is mountain land, and is the only refuge for exercise.

To-morrow I leave here at 8 o'clock A. M., for an excursion on the small post steamer, which the Governor has placed at my disposal, in company with several gentlemen, the surgeon of the post, and several others, to visit a hot spring, which is used as a sort of hospital and bath for the sick, and where the company have erected a fort and some out-houses for bathing. The water is strongly impregnated with sulphur, and flows so warm that one cannot bear the hand in it. We shall return again at night if the weather is favorable. I hope when next I write to be able to give you more of news, as by that time the Colonel will have arrived and our plans for the movement will be more definite.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

The Official Declaration in Respect to Dr. Gwin.

Operations of Cortinas on the Mexican Border.

He Finally Gives Up and Retires in Disgust.

The subjoined extract, to which our Mexican correspondent alluded a day or two since, is translated from the *Diario del Imperio*, the official organ of the Mexican Government, published in the capital, dated June 26:

The *Express* informs us that through a personal friend of Dr. Gwin, by him authorized to publish the facts of the case, it maintains as being positive all that it latterly stated relative to the French colonization of Sonora. The same journal adds that Dr. Gwin, who at last accounts was at Vera Cruz, was about to start at once, via Guaymas, for Arispo, where he intended establishing his new government. He was to be accompanied by a number of French troops, under the orders of Marshal Bazaine.

According to the said Dr. Gwin, the above plan of colonization is destined to promote peace and progress, without having any connection with political affairs, and the originators thereof have no other object in view than the increase of Mexican commerce, and the payment of all foreign debts, especially that owing to France; to the accomplishment of this all the products of Sonora will be devoted. Dr. Gwin, who will occupy the position of *Director-in-Chief*, is to receive an annual salary of $60,000.

The American newspapers have repeated this statement ever since the close of the last year, occasionally varying the form, and adding thereto very remarkable and serious assertions. Some of these set forth that the Emperor had yielded to France the province of Sonora, with the right of military occupation and the privilege of working its mineral mines till the debt contracted with that nation should be paid. Other accounts went so far as to state that the territory had already been sold and made over. In all these articles, Dr. Gwin assumes the principal *rôle*, appearing sometimes as a Governor and sometimes as invested with the title of Duke, and as a representative and *chargé d'affaires* by authority of the Emperors of France and Mexico. These and many other tales, with due accompaniment of notes and commentaries, which are in spirit most offensive to our nation, are constantly being published in the American newspapers. Once their purport known, we trust that they will fall in as utter discredit as those, the falsity and maliciousness of which have hitherto been at once discovered, upon the arrival of each steamer. As occasionally to some of these reports are appended facts which might possibly give them an appearance of truth, we are authorized to proclaim that they are untrue in every particular. The Emperor has not in the least endangered the Province of Sonora; but will remain faithful to the oath taken when he ascended the throne at Miramar, and will preserve and protect the entirety of the national territory, with all the inflexible energy of his will, confiding in the support and patriotism of his subjects. Dr. Gwin has obtained from his Majesty none of the powers or titles which have been attributed to him. He has no connection with the government. In fact, we understand that his very features are unknown to the members of the administration. His presence in Mexico has no significance whatever, inasmuch as the ports of the empire are open to all.

The accusation levelled at our monarch, with the perfidious design of making malcontents within the kingdom and enemies without, should be hurled back at its author. The New-York *World* has copied an article from the London *Times*, containing most important revelations, the truth of which has been confirmed by the latest semi-official intelligence received from the United States. "The English newspaper, having alluded to the recent discussions in the French Corps Legislatif, says:

"The French Minister, in justifying the policy of the Imperial Government on this question, was at the pains of repudiating as a calumny the accusation 'that France had received a recompense for her intervention in the shape of a lien upon the Province of Sonora.' We do not see why the Emperor Maximilian should not have offered such a remuneration to his patron. His own predecessor, Juarez, offered the very same territory to President Lincoln for three millions pounds sterling, and the French have spent at least four times this sum in their attempt to regenerate the country."

These few lines, although the source whence they emanate having but little sympathy for the Empire, nevertheless give a peremptory reply to the defamations of its embittered enemies. This statement, coupled with the recent discussions which took place in the French Houses, and are familiar to all, give still more conclusive evidence that the Emperor Napoleon has not had any base motives in view when he generously lent his protection to this country, and that the Emperor Maximilian has made no concessions which could in any way affect the dignity and independence of the nation or the entirety of the territory. We are also authorized to state that the magnanimous and intelligent monarch who rules over the destinies of France has officially notified the Emperor, by the medium of the French legation in this city, that he has taken no part in the schemes that are being formed relative to Sonora, but that he leaves this government at liberty to act in such a manner as it may judge most beneficial to the national welfare. Thus stands the case, and without confining ourselves within the limits of petty policy, we throw open our ports to industrial emigration, which will obtain all the guarantees and privileges which will not be inconsistent with the tranquillity of the country, and will not disturb that peace in which the Emperor desires to live with other nations.

In the few lines we have translated above from the English and American newspapers, there is one point which we will pass over without comments faithful to our own programme, and in strict conformity with the wishes of the government, that does not desire to irritate political passions. We shall therefore confine ourselves to placing on record the fact that the idea of selling the province of Sonora has not originated with the Emperor Maximilian, who is determined to defend against all attacks the entirety of the territory. This information is most important, inasmuch as as it emanates from hostile parties. We may add that the news received from the United States by the last steamer, and by other routes, assure us that the misled of that country, who considered themselves working for the independence and dignity of their native land, have now resolved to put an end to that infamous traffic. The nation will not be deceived as to who best defends its grandeur, and its true interests.

CORTINA'S OPERATIONS.

CAPTURE OF THE STEAMER BELL.

From the Matamoras Ranchero, June 27.

The *Bell* left Reynosa, with cotton, on the 25th instant, and when about one mile below the Dona Estefena Rancho, we—says Mr. Elliott—were hailed by a party of men, and rounded to. We landed on the Mexican side. Immediately a Captain and squad of men, acting under authority of Cortina, came on board. They first overhauled and examined the boat's papers, after which a general search for arms was instituted. All the trunks were ransacked. Some arms belonging to passengers were found and taken, as was also a fine saddle belonging to a Mr. Copeland, of San Antonio. During these investigations and explorations, there was a force on the shore estimated at about 200 men.

Under pretence of going to Cortina to obtain permission for the *Bell* to proceed, the Captain left, giving the boat in charge of the squad of soldiers who first went on board with him.

After an absence of about two hours, the Captain returned with orders for the *Bell* to go up stream and land on the Texas side of the Rio Grande, at the Donna Estefena Ranche.

When about one hundred yards distant from the landing, a fire was opened on the boat from the men on shore. The passengers, supposing that a general massacre had been ordered, commenced leaping into the river, and endeavored to reach the Texas side. Two gentlemen were known to be drowned, viz: Messrs. Copewood and Stephenson, of San Antonio; the former is supposed to have been shot while attempting to reach the shore.

The steamer went up to and landed at the Rancho, as directed, when Cortina and several of his officers came on board. A parley was had with the Captain of the steamer of about thirty minutes' duration. The first question asked by them was: "Do you recognize the authority of the United States?"

During the parley Cortina said he would report the case under consideration to the Federal Major-General (supposed to be Steele) before he could allow the steamer to proceed. This, however, was not exacted, as the following will show: Cortina returned to the Rancho, and in about half an hour orders were received by the Captain of the steamer to report at the headquarters of Cortina, which he did, at the Rancho. In a short time he returned with written orders releasing the boat and allowing her to proceed, which she did, without further molestation, arriving at Matamoras yesterday morning.

From the Matamoras Commerce, June 27.

The so-called Libero-Yankee party has had a jolly time; but their pranks are at an end.

Nolus for awhile!

The steamer *Belle* has escaped a most outrageous and cowardly attack, but three innocent victims have been murdered. The steamer *Senorita* has been captured, and she is now lying on the other side of the Rio Grande, at about six miles up the river. The cotton has been landed, and the boat is said to be under repairs, or rather paeparations for active war service.

Is that the so pompously promised neutrality?

Is our friend Mr. Brown, of Brownsville, going to allow the enemies of Mexico a certain and easy refuge in the limits of his command?

We have been on board the *Belle* since her return, and seen several passengers. All agree in branding the attack as the most cowardly act of barbarity ever perpetrated.

Cortina has not dared to retain the boat captured by his gang. The stern representations of the Captain, who had been called at Cortina's headquarters, on the other side, succeeded in sparing another crime to this already too guilty outlaw.

Cortina and his so-called officers go freely in the Yankee camps. It is from the Rancho de Dona Stefana that he issues his orders. From there, too, supplies, victuals and war instruments are daily passed to the Mexican shore.

How long is that state of disorder going to be suffered?

Three persons lost their lives in the affray. One shot, two drowned or killed in the water by six men posted on board the *Senorita*, captured previously.

P. S.—The *Senorita* and her cargo have been detained provisionally by the American authorities, until the decision of Gen. Brown. But her load is on the American soil, and it is a very suspicious kind of repair that she undergoes now.

CORTINA GIVES UP.

From the Matamoras Ranchero, June 30.

It has been reported to us that Cortina, in a recent interview with the Federal Gen. Brown, expressed his intention to give up his opposition to the Mexican Empire, and retire to his rancho, and there remain in peace and quiet. We presume it makes very little difference to the empire whether or not these are his intentions; for the most he has been able to do, so far, has been to harass and annoy, without power to endanger imperial authority. Judging from appearances, it is about time for Cortina to make up his mind to pursue some less obtrusive employment than he has lately been engaged in.

From the Matamoras Commerce, June 30.

This newly converted guerrilla and ex-Governor of Tamaulipas, who a few days ago became a member of the order of St. Francis, will preach, Sunday morning next, in a church at Brownsville.

The subject of the discourse will be "On the dangers of being a guerrillero in Israel."

The new reverend is said to be thoroughly acquainted with the text.

MATAMORAS GOSSIP.

From the Commerce.

The great talk of the day is the certain advance of important reinforcements, and gathering of troops around the department of Tamaulipas.

Guerrillering is hereafter impossible. Cortina has positively abandoned the field. Canales and others will also seek in Texas a security that will be granted them.

Day before yesterday the working soldiers occupied on the fortifications commanding the Monterey road, had a jolly time at the expense of some poor cowardly guerrillas who lost their powder and time, in firing upon our men at the distance of 1,200 yards.

A small party of lancers were soon on the track; some firing was exchanged, and if we are well informed, some prisoners have been made.

The special regiment of irregulars, known as the contra-guerrillas of Dupin, now commanded by Capt. Ney, was yesterday eight miles from Matamoras, and will continue clearing the country.

Two gentlemen, who had gone on a hunting expedition, were caught by a band of robbers, and to their coolness of blood only, they owe the preservation of their lives.

Speaking seriously, it seems that yielding to the severe remonstrances of a respected relative, J. N. Cortina has positively promised to keep quiet. His thoughts since a few days have taken a religious turn, and he is reported as having written his general confession, which would be published in the *Commerce* if it were not for its incredible length.

The rancho of Dona Estefana, that celebrated spot where Nepomuceno fortified himself and kept at bay for a while the forces of the United States and the volunteers of Brownsville, is yet a small fortress.

Our friend, Mr. Brown, of Brownsville, has posted in the vicinity a force whose duty is to observe, protect, but also watch closely Mr. Cortina's movements.

Yesterday the rumor was that Mr. Brown had been put in the alternative of answering for the acts, direct and indirect, of Cortina, or to prepare himself to see his protegée juggled off on the right side of the Rio Grande.

Gen. Brown, sensible to the intimation, has advised the Ex-Governor of Tamaulipas to take into consideration and pity the dilapidated actual condition of affairs in the United States and the utter impossibility of sustaining the smallest war with Europe.

Obeying to reason and deeply influenced also by the neighborhood of Capt. Ney's command, Don Nepomuceno has tendered his resignation to Juarez, and turned to monastic life.

THE CITY OF MEXICO.

From the Commerce, June 27.

From the City of Mexico we learn that things go brightly there.

The Emperor is taking the strongest measures against banditism. In a letter to Mr. Eteva, his Majesty says that with such outlaws there is no transaction possible. The sovereign of Mexico is in favor of granting rewards to prefects and sub-prefects in whose departments public security and tranquillity have been best kept.

FROM TEXAS.

Condition and Prospects of the State—Dealings with the Freedmen—Circular from Gen. Granger—The People Settling Back into the Ways of Industry and Peace.

We take the subjoined interesting items from late Texas papers:

THE FREEDMEN.

CIRCULAR FROM GEN. GRANGER.

Office of Provost-Marshal-General,
District of Texas,
Galveston, Texas, June 26, 1865.

Circular: All persons, formerly slaves, are earnestly enjoined to remain with their former masters under such contracts as may be made for the present time. Their own interest, as well as that of their former masters or other parties requiring their services, renders such a course necessary and of vital importance until permanent arrangements are made under the auspices of the Freedmens' Bureau.

It must be borne in mind in this connection that cruel treatment or improper use of the authority given to employers will not be permitted, whilst both parties to the contract made will be equally bound to its fulfillment upon their part.

No persons formerly slaves will be permitted to travel on the public thoroughfares without passes or permits from their employers; or to congregate in buildings or camps, at or adjacent to any military post or town. They will not be subsisted in idleness, or in any way except as employes of the Government, or in cases of extreme destitution or sickness; and in such cases the officers authorized to order the issues shall be the judge as to the justice of the claim for such subsistence.

Idleness is sure to be productive of vice—and humanity dictates that employment be furnished these people—while the interest of the Commonwealth imperatively demand it, in order that the present crop may be secured. No person, white or black, and who are able to labor, will be subsisted by the Government in idleness, and thus hang as a dead weight upon those who are disposed to bear their full share of the public burdens. Provost-Marshals and their assistants throughout the district are charged with using every means in their power to carry out these instructions in letter and spirit.

R. G. LAUGHLIN,
Lieut.-Col. and Provost-Marshal Gen. District of Texas.

CONTRACTS WITH THE FREEDMEN.

From the Galveston Bulletin, July 3.

In consultation with several planters, and among them some of the heaviest in the State, a form of contract has been drawn up which it is believed will go far towards securing all the labor, and will also be entirely satisfactory to all concerned. We give it as follows:

I, the undersigned freed (man,) hereby agree for myself and for my (wife and minor children,) as specified below, to remain in the employment of (John Smith,) to work on (his) plantation, as heretofore, and to perform any other work that may be required, at (four) dollars (fifty) cents per month for myself and at the rates set opposite the names of each person for my family, making a total of (ten) dollars (fifty) cents per month, to be paid (quarterly,) and for the further consideration of clothing, house-rent, food and medicine furnished, and doctors' bills paid, by (John Smith,) for myself and family, as heretofore. All time lost by me to be deducted from my wages, and for all time lost otherwise than by sickness (fifty) cents per day to be forfeited; corresponding deductions to be made for losses of time by any member of my family, as enumerated below; and it is further agreed that those members of my family incapable of service must be supported by me, and for said support to be furnished I agree to a deduction of (two) dollars, (ten) cents per month, per head, as below specified, from my wages. It is further agreed that the undersigned and his family shall cheerfully obey the said (John Smith,) or the overseer employed by him, and perform all work they or either of them may direct. This contract is signed by myself and wife, with a full understanding of its nature, and willingly.

his
(PETER X SMITH.)
mark.
her
(NELLY X SMITH.)
mark.

In presence of (John Doe.)

Family of ———

Name.	Sex.	Age.	Wages.	Allowance Support.	Remarks.
Mary	Female	36	$5 50		Wife.
John	Male	10	1 50		
Jim	Male	15	3 50		
Ned	Male	65		$2 10	Father.
Bill	Male	5		2 10	

The design of this is to put the laborer as much as possible in the condition of free labor in this State. It makes the head of each family the manager of the family, with the right to contract for the labor of himself, his wife and minor children, and to receive and dispose of their wages. It makes him also responsible for the loss of time by any of them through trifling or any other cause than sickness. It provides for clothing, &c., "as heretofore," because unless the negro is well clothed he cannot do good work, and if clothing is left to the interest of the master it will, of course, be well done. It provides for the support of those incapable to work.

We do not know what the Freedmen's Bureau will do when it is established, but believe it will not willingly interrupt any fair contract that may be made. This form, it is believed, is perfectly fair to both employers and laborers.

GENERAL TOPICS.

POLITICAL DISCUSSION TO BE AVOIDED.

From the Marshal Republican, June 30.

We would say to those of our home friends who think our advice of any value, to avoid street discussions, and particularly with United States soldiers. Such controversies do no good; neither party is convinced by them, while more or less ill-feeling is certain to be engendered. Our policy has been to treat officers and soldiers with respect and kindness, and to seduously avoid allusions to subjects of an unpleasant character. As we have to live under one government, and to be henceforth a united people, everything in the shape of crimination or recrimination, everything, in fine, calculated to promote or keep alive ill-feeling, is to be deprecated. We feel a solicitude that those who come among us should return home friends instead of enemies; that they may become political allies instead of adversaries. No country, in our opinion, has been more misunderstood and consequently misrepresented than the South. This war brings the sections together; the men of the North are thus enabled to witness and judge for themselves.

OVERRATING THEIR OWN IMPORTANCE.

From the Austin Telegraph, June 27.

People frequently overrate their own importance. The other day a local agent of the late Confederate cotton office, a very correct and honest man, was seen making his way to Mexico. A friend asked him what he was leaving the country for. He replied he was afraid to stay. "What are you afraid of?" asked his friend. "Afraid the Federal authorities will arrest me." "What for?" "Why, you know," said he, "I bought fifty bales of cotton for the Confederate Government up at Hardscrabble, and I know they will get after me for it." "Look here," said his friend; "of all the self-important fools I ever saw, you are the biggest. Why, the United States Government will not get within a thousand miles of you or your sort. Go home and behave yourself like a sensible man." The agent slept on it over night, and in the morning concluded to take his friend's advice. We commend it to at least a thousand people we know of, who are afraid they have done something wrong, and tremble lest somebody should find it out.

The mistakes they make is in supposing the United States is a little one-horse country, in which everybody knows everybody else and cares what they do. People who so much over-estimate their own importance must learn that they are not even considered worth punishing, further than the general ruin of the country punishes them. After the first excitement of the war wore off, many of our young men of wealth who had volunteered, came home and put substitutes in their places. They used to say that they had found out "there was not glory enough to go around." This punishment for supporting the Confederacy that is feared is just like the glory these boys left for their comrades—there is not enough to go around.

TWO CLASSES OF MEN TO BE TRUSTED.

From the Same.

There are two classes of men in this country, and two only, who have any claim to respect as honest and patriotic men, and who may be trusted in the delicate and difficult work of establishing the civil government of the State: the avowed Union men, who have been known to be Union men from the beginning, and the avowed Secessionists or war men, who now frankly admit that their programme was a failure, and that it is the duty of all good citizens to support the government of the United States. These two classes of men, though widely divergent in their respective political courses heretofore, have been and are now, sincere and earnest men, who have followed and suffered for their convictions. A man who has earnest convictions, who stakes his life and his all upon their defence, can always be trusted. These two classes of men, equally honest, as proved by their risks and sacrifices for their principles, are now united together in a common purpose: that of restoring order and prosperity to the country, in obedience to the Government of the United States. There is not now a single difference of opinion between them. They may differ as to the past, but they do not differ as to the present and the future. They may differ in opinions as to whether the Confederacy ought or ought not to have succeeded; but they do not differ as to whether the Union ought or ought not, *now*, to be reëstablished. On that point they are perfectly harmonious.

Those who took neither side during the struggle, had no earnestness of conviction, nor no principle, made no sacrifices, and never will, are entitled to neither the respect nor trust of either of the other classes. Self, and not country, has always been their worship, and always will be.

THE TEXAS PRESS.

From the Same.

We notice that the press generally in Texas are giving opinions as to how things ought to be done, and many of them puffing the various new officers on their assuming command. Being satisfied that much advice is not asked for, and having not lost sight of the fact that we are not in a condition to give advice to anybody, we forbear. As to puffing new men, we think it best to await, and let their own actions speak for themselves.

RETURNING TEXANS.

From the Crockett Quid Nunc, June 28.

Three hundred Texans, of the Virginia Brigade and Texas Rangers, Gen. Hood among them, arrived at Houston on the 14th instant.

GASSING DAYS OVER.

From the Galveston Bulletin, July 3.

Nothing can be more profitless in the present condition of this country, than the invention and promulgation of theories. The day of "gassing" is over. The neglect of facts and the devotion to theories has brought us to our present situation. Too many of our people had so developed their tongues, at the expense of all capacities for action, that all they were fit for during the late war was to "hear themselves talk," with as many other listeners as they were fortunate enough to obtain. All the force they contributed to the late struggle was gas; and now that our new situation calls for the united energy of all our people, these same persons continue their old game, and seek to do their part by contributions of the same material. It is time that they had learned that it is just as worthless as Confederate money. The explosion of the theories of the past by the facts of the present, should, it would seem, make people a little more modest in promulgating theories for the future. But these windy theorists have no modesty. They are always loud, clamorous, self-asserting, and get their hearing by their effrontery and superior strength of lungs and elasticity of tongue.

Our duty, under present circumstances, is to begin to make ourselves acquainted with the facts which surround us, and are ahead of us, and learn how to handle them. We should study their significance and their tendencies, and strive to forecast their ultimate results. Only in this way can we become intelligently sympathetic with the spirit of the age—living thinkers and hopeful actors in constructing our own destiny and that of our country. Let the mere theorists talk without audiences—to themselves, if they choose—while we go to work in rebuilding the broken-down temple of our country's prosperity and happiness.

SAD STATE OF AFFAIRS.

From the Galveston Bulletin, July 3.

The editor of the *Bulletin* learns from Dr. McCall, just from Austin, that the condition of the country, in Middle and Western Texas, is lamentable. On Tuesday night week, a Mr. Day, a worthy citizen of Hays County, residing near Mountain City, Col. Fines Ewing and son, were taken out and hung to extort money from them, until they were nearly dead, by a gang of jayhawkers. A gang of jayhawkers robbed the stage, between San Antonio and Austin, last week. Mr. Ben. Stone, of Brenham, informed Dr. McCall that jayhawkers robbed two wagons on their way to Austin, loaded with merchandise. Dr. Robert informed Dr. McCall that Gov. Murrah was robbed of $2,200 on the 12th inst., at San Antonio, by jayhawkers. There had been no further attempt to rob the Treasury at the time Dr. McCall left Austin.

The good citizens all through the country hope that Federal troops will soon be sent to put an end to the anarchy now prevailing.

NEGROES AND INDIANS.

From the Houston Telegraph, June 30.

A trip to Houston is quite a fashionable excursion with the freedmen of the Brazos and Trinity. They travel mostly on foot, bearing heavy burdens of clothing, blankets, &c., on their heads—a long and weary journey. They arrive tired, foot-sore and hungry, only to learn what they were told before they left, that they were better off at home and, they had better go back again. Some are returning; some go to the public negro quarter here and take such fare as they can get; some hire out, people generally taking them unconditioned on the consent of their late masters. Those who stay at home will do best.

We observe a large number of negroes flocking into town from Brazoria and Fort Bend Counties. Hitherto, these negroes have got along the best way they could. We understand Col. Clark, Post Commander, has now taken them in charge, being prevented heretofore by the want of commissary stores, and will put them to work upon the ditches, &c., of this city and vicinity at once.

We have noticed on our streets, during the last few days, quite a number—bucks and squaws—of the Coashattas of the Trinity River, and the picturesqueness of their costume has contributed no little to their variety of our every-day attire. Many of them have been in the Confederate service, and are now seeking to turn an honest penny in disposing of dressed deerskins and other articles of home manufacture. "Passing away" is written in their book of fate, and they are blissful in their ignorance.

CONDITION OF THE CROPS.

From the Houston Telegraph, June 28.

We were made glad yesterday by the advent of our friend, Col. T. Scott Anderson, to our sanctum, just returned from a trip to San Antonio. He reports fine rains recently in that vicinity, and crops promising better than was anticipated; grass fine, and beef fat. Everything and everybody quiet on the route and at San Antonio. He thinks the reports of jayhawking and robbing, though true to some extent, are very much exaggerated, and so also with the reported exodus of so many people from the West to Mexico.

Our streets are enlivened by a good many visitors from the interior. Many of the largest and most respectable planters, as well as the most influential men in the country, are coming in and taking the oath of allegiance. We have conversed with numbers. They accept the situation, are trying to alight on their feet, and will make the best of the circumstances around them. They have not, we are glad to see, as a general thing, lost heart with all their other losses.

From the Henderson Times, June 24.

A great deal more wheat has been harvested in this section than any one expected; there will be considerable surplus above an ample supply for the people. The corn crop, too, since the recent rains, is quite promising. Indeed, from present prospects, this is to be the year of plenty, so far as the products of the soil is concerned.

From the Marshall Republican, June 30.

Our country continues to be favored with invigorating rains. In spite of the trouble with planters, growing out of the changed condition of their negroes, hundreds of whom are roaming over the country in idleness, good crops will be made. Akin! Providence yet smiles upon our country.

THE CROPS.

From the Galveston Bulletin, July 3.

The crops, from all we can learn from the interior, are quite promising. Corn is beyond the reach of accident, and will be abundant. In some of the lower counties the wheat suffered somewhat from rust, but the crop is nevertheless large—larger, perhaps, than ever before in Texas. Opinions vary as to the amount of ground in cotton, but it is pretty large, and we should not be surprised if, of the old crop and new together, the export from Texas the approaching commercial year—beginning September 1—should be equal to any before the war.

Liberty County, we are glad to learn from A. B. Trowell, Esq., is in full employment of peace. There is no jayhawking, or vicious idlers to be found, but the people are quiet, orderly and in the peaceful pursuits of their business.

JAYHAWKERS.

From the Freeman (Houston) Champion, July 3.

The jayhawkers, we understand, are very numerous out West. It is not safe for a man to travel on a fine horse, or even a superannuated mule, as their motto is to take everything from friend or foe. We want to see the jayhawkers disbanded, and we presume Maj.-Gen. Sheridan is the man to make them familiar with the effects of a dose of lead or that of cold steel.

ON THE ROAD TO TEXAS.

Gen. Merritt's Expedition—Its Object—Order and Tranquility to be Restored—The Work to be Accomplished.

Correspondence of the New-Orleans Times.

Shreveport Vicinity, Friday, June 30, 1865.

In other days Texas was the American Lethe; its border line was like the gates of hell; in this, that any one could go in—no one ever came out. Texas is a great State—as civilized, as enlightened, according to the number of people, as any other State. It possesses every variety of soil, every shade of sun, every kind of water and of showers. Snows crown the peaks of its mountains in the North; tropical fruits are luxuriant in the fat bottoms of the South.

You can find stock as in Kentucky, fruit as in New-Jersey, cotton as in Georgia, sugar as in Louisiana, tobacco as in Virginia, iron as in Tennessee, coal as in Pennsylvania, rice as in South Carolina, tar and turpentine as in North Carolina, grapes as in Southern Illinois. It is a great country by itself; a State in its greatness, in its native majesty uniting the best of the country. The road that winds over the gentle undulations that, swelling to the eastward, seems to ripple and break in the ruggedness of the Sabine shore, this main Texas road striking San Antonio, is crossed by streams in every day's march. It winds through the wheat, corn, rye, oats and barley section, crosses through the stock raising portion, ending in the half Spanish town of San Antonio. On this road the cavalry expedition commanded by Gen. Merritt will travel to San Antonio. The route leads through a portion of the country drained of nearly all its resources, according to the testimony of many a sufferer, by the agents of the late Confederate Government. The people are impoverished; for on the poor fell the burden of feeding conscription, that took the farmer from his field, leaving no one to till the soil but the very decrepit, the women and the children. The people are quite bitter—in fact, vehement—against many of these agents, who, they allege, robbed them of what they had, emptied their cribs of corn, the gin-house of cotton, the barn of wheat, the mills of flour, under pretence of giving aid to government, but who sold the produce so garnered to other traders. In some portions of Texas particularly well drained, these men are threatened with Judge Lynch. Many men who serving as four year hard fighting soldiers, finding the war close in on their poverty, started for home, but took Confederate States property wherever they could find it, collected in various places as it had been by the collectors in kind. In this manner, it is supposed a large amount of cotton has been "jayhawked" away—the returned soldiers, animated by a sort of mad justice, thinking they had a perfect right to take Confederate property wherever they found it. Considerable anxiety was felt by the Texas citizens on account of Shelby's men, some eight or ten companies, this and other commands, who for the past three months have been prowling around the border counties, occasionally penetrating through other portions. It is the testimony of farmers and others, who have traveled through the section said to have been overrun by these men, that there is now no danger. The men have nearly all dispersed, gone to their homes, and, though dissatisfied with the result of the war, resolve to make the best of circumstances, remain on their farms—most of them having been transported to Missouri after taking the iron-clad—and be good citizens once more.

To aid in restoring law and order, to facilitate peaceful pursuits of husbandry, to cause the complete dispersion of these roaming bands, is one of the many objects of Merritt's expedition, now encamped on the hill sides that border this road to Texas.

The division, formerly the Second Division, has been consolidated into two brigades, both commanded by Brig.-Gen. West, led by Maj.-Gen. M. Merritt. The following general order is a chronicle of the organization:

Headquarters Cavalry Forces,
Military Division of the Southwest,
June 21, 1865.

General Orders, No. 3.—I. The following is announced as the organization of the First Cavalry Division of the Military Division of the Southwest, viz.:

First Brigade, Col. J. K. Mizner, Third Michigan, in command—Third Michigan Cavalry, Fourth Wisconsin Cavalry, Second Illinois Cavalry.

Second Brigade, Col. Jas. Stewart, Tenth Illinois, in command—Tenth Illinois Cavalry, First Louisana Cavalry, Eighteenth New-York Cavalry.

II. The senior Colonels will assume command of the brigades, and will at once require, and forward to these headquarters, rosters of officers and consolidated reports of their respective commands.

By command of Maj.-Gen. MERRITT.
G. A. Gordon, Brevet Lieut.-Col. and A. A. Gen.

This is that cavalry column which leaves from Shreveport. The column which leaves from Alexandria is to be commanded by Major-Gen. Custer. The forage needed for these columns is to be obtained in the country through which the expedition passes. It is expected that enough may easily be procured in the region that stretches out from the Sabine head waters to San Antonio, that the horses may have abundance of fodder. The subsistence of the men is to be carried along, eighty wagons being the allotment. Water, as above stated, is plentiful on the route, and no trouble is at this date anticipated. The expedition is only delayed by the non-arrival of the wagons. Baggage is the everlasting set-back—as Cæsar calls it, is *impedimenta bella*.

On his arrival here, Gen. Merritt assumed command as follows:

Headquarters Cavalry Forces,
Military Division of the Southwest,
June 21, 1865.

General Orders, No. 1.—In compliance with General Orders, No. 4, dated June 9, 1865, Headquarters Military Division of the Southwest, the undersigned hereby assumes command of all the cavalry forces operating within the above-named military division.

W. MERRITT, Major-General.

The expedition, so led, that is to restore order and assure tranquillity, from the well-won fame of its leader, the high character of the veteran soldiery that compose it, will not fail.

There is much work to be done, the country being in an unsettled state. Soldiers who have forsaken their commands, and who, on the "every one for himself" principle, have gone home without authorization, are to be paroled as fast as found. Ordinance stores here located, formerly belonging to the Confederate Government, are to be seized, and where not apparent are to be hunted out and unburied. Arms, whether those of the soldier or of the former and now dead government, are to be gathered up, as in the parishes of Northern Louisiana, and transmitted to places of safety. The individual soldiers of the command, as well as the command as a whole, will pay in greenbacks for everything they want; the strictest orders forbidding the taking of property in any other manner. It is sincerely hoped by all who are interested in the honor of the national arms, as well as those interested in their scant property, that these orders of the General's will be most rigidly kept. The passage of an army through the country is thus ridden of its terrors. The troops of the Merritt expedition—both those under Gen. West, who leave from Shreveport, and under Gen. Custer, who leave from Alexandria—are all four years' veterans—all used to the hardships and privations of a soldier's life. They are of a class of men educated to be soldierly and brave.

Though there is a dearth of household supplies in Northern Texas, yet the people have nothing but their land and their stock to buy them. Coffee is a universal scarcity. Bread, beef, mutton and honey are quite abundant. Crockery is demanded everywhere, so are all species of household goods. But the people are compelled to await the coming of better times before they can get the required supplies. As before stated, supplies of all species of goods that were sent by New-Orleans firms had reached Shreveport, the avenue of supplies for Northern Texas. Many of these supplies had to be reshipped to New-Orleans, though they were all needed; the scarcity of means created a slackening demand.

Droves of sheep are now on their way to the New-Orleans markets—droves driven through this road. The droves have been collected from neighbor to neighbor, some parting with two from their flock, others with ten, others with twenty, and so on. The drover buys the sheep at $3 a head. These men, leaving their several neighborhoods with droves in all amounting to near three thousand head, are burdened with memoranda of supplies needed by families who have sold their sheep. The drover sells his flock at the New-Orleans stock-landing, returning with the articles needed. In all these different memoranda, coffee figures largely, calico and crockery next.

Two dollars a head are at present demanded for shipment of sheep down Red River to New-Orleans, when 60c. and 75c. were the old rates.

Government cotton is at present the great commodity in transitu from this route to Texas. The Government Treasury agents here have collected a vast amount, are rapidly shipping it downward; and, to offer inducements to bring it in from Texas, offer twenty cents a bale per mile.

REPORTER.

BOILER EXPLOSION IN SECOND-AVENUE.

One Man Killed and Several Others Seriously Injured.

Between 11 and 12 o'clock Saturday forenoon a steam-boiler exploded in Messrs. Nolen & Steers' steam saw-mill, on the northwest corner of Fifty-fourth-street and Second-avenue, and Patrick Collins, the fireman, who was in the engine-room, was buried in the ruins of the shed wherein the boiler stood. It is supposed that he was instantly killed. Owen Kelty, of Greene-street, near Broome, and Jacob B. Lake, of No. 49 North Third-street, Williamsburgh, engineers, were very seriously scalded, cut, and bruised, and Policeman Weitch, of the Nineteenth Precinct, took them to Bellevue Hospital. Joseph Parker, Edwin Fay, and Patrick Barry, workmen in the mill, were also severely bruised, cut, and scalded, but they required no assistance in getting to their respective homes. Immediately after the explosion a section of the Nineteenth Precinct Police, under command of Sergeant Fitzgerald, hastened to the spot and commenced the work of removing the ruins, and in this they were aided by members of Fire Engine Company No. 37, and a number of civilians who dwell near the scene of disaster; but it was quite 3 o'clock before they reached the body of Collins. The corpse was taken to the Nineteenth Ward Police Station, and a Coroner was notified. The police think the explosion resulted from the heedlessness of the engineer in leaving the boiler with an insufficient supply of water. The building wherein the boiler stood was completely demolished, and much of Messrs. Nolen & Steers' machinery was shattered. It has been ascertained that only one life was lost.

FROM SHREVEPORT.

Depredations of Soldiers—Cotton Stealing—Disappointment in Regard to the Management of Freedmen—Notice to Planters and Freedmen.

From the Shreveport Gazette, June 30.

We were very sorry to learn that the Federal soldiers had committed depredations on the plantations on Red River. Gentlemen have informed us that the soldiers left the steamers and entered the premises of Messrs. Templeman, Hutchinson and others, and robbed the smoke-house, and were rude to the ladies. These were no petty thefts, but wholesale robberies.

The Confederate soldiers, when out of rations, or even when they wanted a change of diet, would steal chickens or kill a hog, but we have never known a command, with officers present, to act in such an outrageous manner.

We are informed by some of our most respectable planters that straggling cavalry are prowling over the parish, and in the absence of any white persons they demand the keys, and help themselves to anything they wish. If they were satisfied with getting meals and having their horses fed, it would amount to nothing. They pack off their stolen plunder, and the negroes (whose testimony is now received by Provost-Marshals) say that these soldiers have not only advised them to leave their homes, but have attempted to convince them that they were the owners of all they had raised. Every inducement has been held out to some to come to Shreveport, and even attempts have been made and pistols brandished to frighten into compulsion the honest and virtuous.

Unless some effectual remedy is adopted the people will become desperate, and cease to use any efforts to cultivate their farms. The times imperatively demand a most conciliatory course and mutual forbearance.

If we are doomed to suffer the incubus of a military establishment, let every means be used to lessen the curse. We feel satisfied that Gen. Herron will do all in his power to protect our people, who are crushed and impoverished by the weight of accumutated ills.

COTTON STEALING.

We did hope and trust that there was a sufficient amount of government cotton, and also cotton which the late Confederate Government obtained by giving their obligations to pay, but which was never complied with, to amuse, interest and employ the lovers of that staple. The mania for cotton-stealing has taken possession of thousands, and the most audacious robberies are committed at the dead hours of night, throughout the country. Planters have retired to rest in delusive security, and have awakened in the morning, to find their cotton-pile reduced by the visitation of some midnight robber. One would have imagined that there would have been an end of these things; that our people, already reduced by the exactions and ravages of war, would be content to spare each other.

Since the advent of the Federal army, and the resumption of trade, a new field has been opened for a more full display of rapacity, of avarice and cupidity. Society appears broken up, and men who were once esteemed honest have sold themselves, soul and body, to the devil. In some instances men have refused to deliver cotton which was purchased and paid for during the past three years. No amount of casuistry or special pleading can excuse such a departure from fair and correct dealing. Those who have endeavored to satisfy their consciences, and to make plausible excuses for such a plain violation of the fundamental principles of honesty, should reconsider the question, "do unto others as you would have them do unto you."

Civil law will soon be restored, and all these transactions will be brought to light. If nothing is left, leave to your children the heritage of a good name, a pure and umblemished record.

It is the duty of every citizen to defend his property and to maintain order on his place, in conformity with existing laws. The last mite, the last resource left the planter, is his cotton. To preserve it is an obligation paramount to almost everything else save his honor, for his family must be supported on the proceeds of its sale. Stand guard with loaded gun, and defend from lawless depredations your property, and in doing this you are rendering an efficient service to the military authorities, whose declared object in coming here was to establish order and restore the laws of the United States.

From the Shreveport Sentinel, July 2.

We must confess ourselves a good deal disappointed in the results of the different orders relative to and announcements of the course which would be pursued regarding freed negroes here by the authorities now in supreme command, or rather, perhaps we attached too much importance to words which seemed so definite that there could be no misunderstanding regarding them. In the first place, it was promulgated in general orders that freedmen would not be encouraged to leave their former homes, and would not be permitted to remain about military posts in utter idleness and inaction. It seems, however, that the means, relied upon in good faith, no doubt, by the commanding officer, to effect these objects, or redeem the pledges he made, are utterly inefficient, as the negroes want no other encouragement to congregate here than not to be driven away by force, which could alone effect the object desired, and which the authorities are not justified by their instructions in using.

HIGH PRICES.

There is a general complaint of the enormous prices asked by merchants here for every article which they have for sale. Most persons forget the many different causes operating to produce such a result. In the first place, owing to the high price of cotton and the taxes levied by the internal as well as foreign revenues, every variety of commodities are, at least, as high again as before the war, and some several hundred per cent. higher, even at New-Orleans. The merchants here have, in addition, to pay exorbitant freights, and, as we are told, much higher rents than in the city. We have not had much of an opportunity of judging ourselves as our purchases have been, of necessity, few; some of our lady friends, however, have informed us that dry goods can be had at very reasonable prices from Messrs. Berry & Co., at the old stand of Sour & Newburger, on Texas-street; and we have already mentioned Jamieson & Co.'s, who have a general assortment of both dry goods and groceries.

BAD POLICY.

We regret exceedingly to hear that some one or two persons in this vicinity have allowed their passions to overcome their reason in inflicting a punishment upon some of their former slaves, which the law no longer recognizes as excusable under any circumstances. We have not inquired the names of the persons accused, and indeed we believe arrested, in connection with this matter; most probably they are strangers to us, but we would most respectfully, but earnestly and warningly, urge the community to keep a strict guard upon themselves in this matter. Recollect that the provocation you receive and justification you may think you have, forms no part of the record of the offence with which you can be charged by a negro, in proof of which a negro's evidence is good against you. Do not allow them, and those who sympathise with them merely because they are negroes and you are white men, to have such a good opportunity of triumphing exulting over you. There are individuals no here who, in the indulgence of the unreasonable and fanatical hate which they have been reared to feel against slaveholders, will try every method to show it, such as pushing the ignorant, filthy and disgusting negro, (and the more the better for their purpose,) among the whites whose feelings, from their education, would revolt indignantly at such an outrage, which has been attempted on more than one occasion.

TO PLANTERS.

We publish to-day a notice to planters and freedmen, handed to us for that purpose by Lieut. Stickney, the Superintendent of the Freedmen's Bureau here. In all candor we must say that there appears to exist in the authoritative quarter here every disposition to make the new relation between the planter and laborer as beneficial and agreeable to both parties as possible; no disposition seems to be evinced to insist upon unreasonable terms, which are, in fact, to be left as much as possible to the contracting parties, and we have no doubt that all contracts made in a spirit of justice will be approved of and enforced.

NOTICE TO PLANTERS AND FREEDMEN.

Freedmen's Bureau,
Shreveport, La., June 24, 1865.

Notice is hereby given for the information of parties representing capital and labor, that a Provost-Marshal of Freedmen has been appointed for every parish in Western Louisiana, who will be charged with the duty of carrying into effect the labor regulations of this bureau. He will furnish blank forms of contract for distribution among the planters, and give any information respecting the filling up of the same, and are authorized to settle all questions arising between the planter and laborer until contracts can be made upon the forms furnished; any agreement made between the planter and his laborers, which is satisfactory to both parties, will be approved.

W. B. STICKNEY,
Lieut. and Assistant Superintendent.

Freedmen's Bureau,
Shreveport, La., June 30, 1865.

A number of instances have come under my observation where planters have driven from their plantations men, women and children, the helpless, aged and infirm, without discrimination. Notice is hereby given that such practices will not be permitted, and if persisted in will be dealt with as a violation of military orders. Such contracts must be made with the working hands as will enable the planter to support the aged and infirm. In no instance will bodies of these freedmen be turned off without first notifying the Provost-Marshal or Assistant Superintendent of Freedmen, and obtaining his consent.

They are justly entitled to a support for the remainder of the year, from the crops which their labor has produced.

W. B. STICKNEY,
Lieut. and Asst. Supt. Freedmen.

Approved. J. H. HERRON, Major-General.

—Referring to the Fourth of July celebration at Old Point, a correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* says: "An inadvertent joke was perpetrated yesterday at Richmond by the humane and gallant Miss Surgeon Walker. Among the visitors at the late rebel capital were the officers of the British gunboat *Styx*. Miss Walker, M. D., mistaking them for officers of our own navy, invited them to a seat on the platform. The English officers accepted, and when they were comfortably seated, Miss Surgeon Walker arose, and read, with good emphasis and discretion, 'The Declaration of Independence.' The officers of the *Styx* acknowledged the corn. They patiently listened to the charges against George III. They never heard them before in so conspicuous a position enunciated by a fair lady."

OUR INTERNAL REVENUE.

The Fifth Collection District in Full—Official Lists of Monthly and Annual Assessments and Collections—All Incomes of $5,000 and Upward—Interesting Statistics and Data.

The fiscal year ended on the 30th of June in every department of the governmental revenue. It is now near the middle of July, and in a great majority of the collection districts the lists are so far advanced as to render it possible for us to determine the exact result of the year's labor, while in all of them approximate results can be obtained. One would imagine that the rural districts, whose boundaries are limited, and whose returns are comparatively slim, would be far in advance of the metropolitan districts, where the number of tax-payers is legion, and the variety of interests bewildering; the contrary is the fact. Partially this is attributable to the energy and perseverance of the assessors and collectors, but mainly it is due to the mercantile habits of promptness and quickness which characterize our people. In districts where incomes are the main sources of revenue we do not find punctuality so general, but in the sections where licenses and taxes on sales form the principal reservoirs of return, the prompt payment of taxes is notable and satisfactory.

Doubtless every city presents marked varieties and peculiar characteristics in its several wards, but we doubt if in any can be found such abrupt differences in the character of adjacent districts as are presented here. In the districts noticed immediately before the one whose action forms the subject of this article, the reader will remember the enormous income returns, ranging by hundreds of names from the modest twenty thousand to the princely million dollars; so many of them, in fact, that we could not and did not publish the half of them, while in the

FIFTH COLLECTION DISTRICT,

of which we now write, there are but few notable incomes, and but few, indeed, of any kind. Mr. Joseph Hoxie, the white-haired veteran of many a political battle, who has spoken from every platform for the last thirty years, and whose flushed face, coursed with tears of joy or sorrow, has been familiar to New-Yorkers for two generations, is the collector. The district embraces the Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards of this city, and although small in comparison with some of its neighbors, is still vastly important to the government. The office is located conveniently and pleasantly at Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, where deputies N. D. Hoxie, W. H. Cross, T. D. Hennessey and George Post, with the office clerks F. A. Boole, J. A. Phillips and C. R. Cross are ever ready to accept legal tokens for, and in behalf of the United States of America. As above stated, the incomes of the district are slim, licenses and taxes on sales being the principal sources of revenue. There are, in all, some 5,500 licenses issued in the district, of which already more than half have been issued on duplicate applications, in advance of the receipt of the lists. The monthly taxpayers muster, numerically, to about 950, and the income people are just as numerous and just as troublesome with $1,000 as if they paid on a $100,000. The forms have to be filled up, signatures must be placed properly, and figures computed as accurately, in the modest account of John Jones, as in the greater one of an Astor or a Vanderbilt.

THE ACTUAL COLLECTIONS

in this district since October, 1862 are, by months, as follows:

October, 1862	$23,414 72	
November	34,769 94	
December	45,364 50	
January, 1863	26,547 58	
February	26,672 02	
March	49,332 06	
April	26,016 41	
May	29,349 99	
June	46,543 44	$308,610 66
July	48,097 68	
August	51,745 39	
September	44,966 79	
October	40,590 22	
November	54,609 13	
December	63,316 59	
January, 1864	46,610 02	
February	42,243 99	
March	41,270 73	
April	39,675 18	
May	46,671 40	
June	112,590 96	$632,387 08
July	80,216 22	
August	122,349 14	
September	117,738 24	
October	107,720 57	
November	105,770 23	
December	190,536 58	
January, 1865	110,583 52	
February	121,045 25	
March	87,421 16	
April	133,146 85	
May	163,734 85	
June	154,586 71	$1,437,478 32
Total collection		$2,378,476 06

THE ANNUAL LISTS

Are for 1862	$83,639 99
Are for 1863	119,857 12
Are for 1864	163,397 49
Are for 1865, estimated	332,012 46
Total	$698,907 0
Special income-tax	101,808 1
Total	$800,715 2

The manufacturers in this district are numerous and of various kinds, and the receipts from dealers in and manufacturers of the following are very great: Bill-heads, books, boots, candles, carriages, chemicals, chocolate, cigars, clocks, castings, coffee, confectionery, cutlery, furniture, glass, gold leaf, leather, iron, paints, photographs, paper, pepper, pianos, soap, starch, tobacco, umbrellas, &c., &c.

The following statistics of the payments of the

LARGEST MANUFACTURERS

in the district are of interest:

BROOKS BROTHERS, CLOTHING.

December, 1864	$6,149 30	March	$4,188 45
January, 1865	4,440 56	April	6,186 93
February	3,038 50	May	8,191 20

J. J. CROOKS & CO., TIN FOIL.

December, 1864	$1,514 90	March	$360 25
January, 1865	930 35	April	1,116 48
February	1,210 55	May	1,431 96

SINGER MAUFACTURING COMPANY, SEWING MACHINES.

December, 1864	$3,369 10	March	$2,137 50
January, 1865	2,144 55	April	1,112 10
February	2,526 25	May	2,771 24

A. T. BRIGGS, BARRELS.

December, 1864	$1,743 50	March	$1,635 50
January, 1865	1,518 30	April	435 88
February	1,867 85	May	1,274 46

R. HOE & CO., PRESSES.

December, 1864	$1,717 85	March	$862 45
January, 1865	750 95	April	1,175 28
February	2,701 65	May	2,397 12

MOTHIER, HOGG & MARTENS, SUGAR REFINERS.

December, 1864	$6,660 00	March	$6,190 93
January, 1865	6,307 08	April	4,228 95
February	4,312 35	May	5,656 84

NEW-YORK STEAM SUGAR REFINERY.

December, 1864	$8,927 58	March	$7,547 18
January, 1865	8,001 05	April	12,050 19
February	7,795 25	May	8,482 08

THE ASSESSOR'S OFFICE

is in the same building and on the same floor with that of the Collector—a connection beneficial in many respects, and apparently inconvenient in none. The present Assessor, who succeeded Mr. Bellows on the 1st of July, is Mr. David Miller, a well-known politician of this city, formerly of the Tax Commissioner's office, and more recently connected with the Provost-Marshal's office. His assistants are Ambrose Stevens, P. E. Alexander, E. A. Englehardt, E. W. Knevels, R. M. Kelly, Chas. Williams, John T. Reeves, Joshua A Heally, G. A. Seaman, G. G. Gratecap and John J. Dean, while in the office are Messrs. John R. Nelson, Chief Clerk, and Theo. A. Bellows and W. E. Parsons, Clerks. Mr. Nelson has been in the office since it opened, and has become thoroughly familiar with the internal intricacies, so that his books are as clear as they are neat, and his system of accounts as accurate as it is original. By turning to a book in which is entered every operation of the district, one can ascertain particulars *ad infinitum*, or recapitulations short and concise. From this book we gleaned sundry points of public interest.

THE MONTHLY ASSESSMENTS

during the past fiscal year are as follows:

For July, 1864		$81,182 76
For August, 1864		87,437 32
For September, 1864		98,951 83
For October, 1864	$83,985 43	
For special, October, 1864	18,988 12	
For special, October, 1864	3,903 41	106,876 9
For November, 1864		98,103 5
For December, 1864		114,595 85
For January, 1865		91,684 99
For February, 1865		88,590 59
For March, 1865		95,239 82
For April, 1865		110,748 31
For May, 1865		113,347 49
For June, 1865		150,000 00
Total assessment		$1,236,759 43

THE ANNUAL LIST

for 1865, by divisions, is as follows:

First Division	$30,651 50	Sixth Division	$35,602 30
Second Division	24,094 52	Seventh Division	26,222 09
Third Division	32,165 80	Eighth Division	16,143 61
Fourth Division	40,000 00	Ninth Division	23,172 77
Fifth Division	31,514 65	Tenth Division	72,445 22
Total			$332,012 46

Including income licenses and penalties.

THE INCOME LIST

is comparatively small, and we have selected only those who pay taxes on amounts over $5,000.

W. Matthews	$169,817	J. H. Contoit	$54,682
W. Barr	33,294	S. Alexander	7,000
E. O. Brinkerhoff	15,000	H. B. Clapp	6,857
S. Davis	6,285	R. Doane	6,500
Chas. Griffin	5,346	R. W. Griffiths	5,164
Chas. Green	6,583	Jno. Hicks	8,562
John Hecker	95,284	M. Hallet	5,242
P. C. Harmon	9,867	A. M. Wright	22,000
J. W. C. Levridge	5,020	Jno. Levridge	5,077
H. B. Lord	10,207	W. Matthews	169,817
C. McManus	5,080	B. Mansfield	5,847
D. Nichols	6,500	J. M. Ockenhausen	38,083
H. A. Patterson	660	A. Platt	15,107
E. T. Reamy	14,506	Jno. Sniffen	1,069
Richard Stout	30,359	H. Sturn	10,561
H. Smith	8,957	Wm. L. Shardlow	5,936
S. Snyder	5,123	Wm. M. Tweed	8,221
S. T. Valentine	9,865	Stephen Valentine	11,933
S. Manning	5,405	F. Waydell	8,788
J. H. Waydell	9,687	Adam Weber	7,916
Joseph White	6,087	E. S. Woodhull	7,090
J. H. White	10,838	L. B. Wing	12,112
J. H. Rapp	8,228	G. Hagameyer	5,100
H. August	5,545	J. D. Earle	10,500
W. Gramm	5,115	G. V. Hillman	9,239
S. D. Tucker	17,210	A. Little	7,199
R. O. Loomis	10,010	J. Pollock	8,277
L. Mensing	6,074	W. A. Taylor	9,327
F. Schneider	6,120	Wm. Nelson	5,762
Nelson Taylor	7,133	D. W. Bixly	5,145
Geo. F. Bellows	7,999	F. Delluc	6,804
W. J. Florence	5,475	J. P. Greene	9,284
M. W. Hamilton	18,618	T. S. Jube	7,150
Mark Kasson	18,059	H. Leger	13,420
Jno. Mowbray	6,174	G. F. F. Read	63,477
N. F. Smith	9,284	T. Stephens	7,263
Wm. Wheatly	19,693	J. Berkan	8,905
Wm. Forgay	5,600	G. L. Fox	7,343
N. Griffin	6,339	F. Hardy	5,431
B. Hutchinson	5,045	Wm. Hill	5,216
Jno. McCullum	5,396	Z. Stern	5,919
S. P. Thorp	11,635	Aug. Weissman	5,553
Jas. Horn	39,468	R. Laney	6,586
F. A. Clany	5,120	J. G. Freeborn	23,927
Wm. Gardner	5,100	W. Halser	5,210
Jno. Thulquim	10,059	W. H. Ogilvie	5,812
E. W. Roosevelt	5,830	D. Sweeny	5,500

Niblo's Garden, the New-Bowery Theatre, Bryant's Minstrels, the Stadt Theatre, Wood's and Sharpley's Minstrels, "444," and the Varieties are in this district, beside the concert saloons of Kate Stanton and her rivals. The business portion of the district is mainly occupied by stores whose sales are taxed, or whose license covers everything. The lists in the Assessor's office are fully up to the mark in point of accuracy and time, and the collections are made promptly and followed up vigilantly.

LAW REPORTS.

Criminal Business.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russel.

HIGHWAY ROBBERS SENTENCED FOR TWENTY YEARS.

In the case of Henry Hastings, who was, on Monday, convicted of burglary committed at No. 21 Warren-street, May 11, the counsel for the prisoner moved for a new trial on the merits. The motion was denied, and the prisoner was sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the State Prison.

The counsel for John Hoey and Samuel McLean, who were convicted Thursday of the crime of knocking down and robbing a soldier at No. 142 Mercer-street, moved that the sentence be deferred until the September Term. The motion was denied, when His Honor pronounced the following sentence:

"John Hoey and Samuel McLean, you were indicted, tried and convicted of robbery in the first degree. As appeared from the evidence in the case, you were, on the 7th day of July, toward daylight, in the notorious den in Mercer street kept by Jacques Monais, who is a convict, having served a term in the State Prison for the perpetration of a high crime. A verdant Wisconsin soldier strayed in there; you fell on him, beat him to such a degree that even Monais, hardened as he was, became alarmed and ran out; seeing this, a vigilant policeman ran in just in time to see you escape by the rear. He followed you over a fence, and aided by another officer, tracked you into a vacant cellar. Pressed by the evidence, you admitted the assault but denied taking the money. I am pleased the jury deliberated long and solemnly over the evidence, because the penalty is fearful. During the trial you betrayed not the slightest emotion, and the position you were placed in did not appear to affect you. You can have no mercy from me. Had not the last Legislature repealed the law I would have sent you to the State Prison for life. I shall send you for the full term of the existing law, and trust your fate may be an example to the desperadoes which the recent unsettled condition of our national affairs have crowded into this great metropolis.

The sentence of the court is that you be confined in the State Prison for twenty years.

The counsel for the prisoners said that an appeal would be made.

The court then adjourned *sine die.*

Court of Special Sessions.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

Bernard McElhone, a bar-tender, was charged with assaulting Jane McLachlin. Complainant's face was very much bruised and her eyes were still black, although the affray took place on the 3d of July. Witness said: I went into the store to ask what he had to say about my brother; I believe I never spoke to him before I went in there; when I went in I did not see him and I told the man in the store he was a dirty loafer; when he came out I asked him what he had to say about my brother and me, and he said my brother was a thief and he called me out of my name, and he took hold of me put me out of the store, and I shoved him back, when he struck me and tore my hat and threw it on the floor, and he beat my head against the floor, and he pulled me by the hair across the store; it wasn't his store; he is bar-tender there; he also kicked me on the breast; he did not order me out until he took a-hold of me and pushed me out.

John Purcell was called for the defence. He deposed: I was in the place where this man tends bar, and that woman came in and inquired for him; she was excited, and said she would get a knife and cut his body up; a few moments after he came in she went up to him and scratched his face, and he tried to put her out, but she was too strong for him, and they fell, and he fell on top of her; I did not see him strike her; I don't know whether her eyes were black when she came in or when she went out; I did not interfere, because I thought she was able to take her own part; the first off she had him down, and the next he had her down; I never interfere in a fight; I don't think it right to meddle in such things.

The prisoner was found guilty and remanded for sentence. As he was leaving court he was anxious to know if he could not be allowed to go on his bail. The Court replied that the body was better than the bail.

ASSAULTING AN OFFICER.

Joseph Murray, Walter Hawley, John Richards, Andrew Gray, Lawrence J. Moore and Richard Monroe, all young men, and well dressed, were charged with assaulting Policeman Hugh O'Reilly, of the Fifteenth Precinct. Witness said: On the 4th of July, about 9 o'clock, I was on duty in Carmine-street, near Bleecker, when I saw two men in the street, and Murray came out of No. 12 Carmine-street, which has been the headquarters of a gang of bounty-jumpers. [Objected to.] He came out and hit one of these men, and ran into the saloon; then he came out in his shirt sleeves, ran across the street and hit him again; when he saw me he put himself in an attitude, and as he struck at me, he fell in a cellar; I got him up on the sidewalk; he hit me before I got a chance to defend myself; Hawley then came up and said, "Let go, you ———," and struck me; Richards took hold of me and tried to pull me from him, and a gang of them got hold of me, and at the corner of Amity-street and Sixth-avenue I was knocked down and kicked, and Hawley sung out for a knife. At that time I got my revolver and kept them back. I recognize Murray, Hawley and Gray as principals. Gray also hit me. The other two I aint so positive of. I was hit by Gray on the corner of Amity-street and Sixth-avenue.

Gray proved by two witnesses that the officer was mistaken, and a doubt being created in his case he was acquitted, so were Moore and Munroe.

District Attorney Bedford said the persons at the bar were a fair representation of the lawless portion of the community. It had now become a battle of law and justice against crime and criminals. In this case he thought the guilt of the accused had been proven, and he hoped that adequate punishment would be meted out. Day before yesterday, he, the District-Attorney, prosecuted two young men for highway robbery. They were tried and the evidence was of a positive character. There was no defence. They admitted the assault and battery but denied the robbery. The witness swore he was knocked down and robbed of $20. To-day they will be sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment in the State Prison. Such assaults as these are often made a pretext for robberies.

Judge Dowling—Murray, Hawley and Richards, we find you guilty. Murray, you commenced this assault on these passers-by. You resisted that officer, and your were assisted by these two prisoners standing by your side. That is proven beyond a doubt by all the evidence. If you had been wrongfully arrested by the officer it was your place to go with him: the Recorder so decided in the case of John B. Holmes. The prisoner must not stop in the street to argue and wrangle with the officer; you have your remedy afterward if you have been wrongfully arrested. The city is now infested with gangs of men such as you that can be found on almost any corner, and crime is so immensely on the increase, that this court means to do all that lies in their power to check it. If any of your associates are in court let them take warning by your interference with an officer. Murray, it is only a few months ago since you were a witness and gave evidence in the Friery case. That murder might have taught you a lesson. The sentence of the court is that you be imprisoned in the penitentiary four months; Richards and Hawley are sentenced to three months in the penitentiary.

THE STREET CLEANERS AND THE STRIKERS—SENTENCE OF A STRIKER.

Patrick McShinks, a young laborer, was charged with assaulting Michael McDonald with a stone. The difficulty arose out of the combination to prevent street sweepers and ashmen from working for the new contractors. Witness said: I drive a horse and cart for my brother, who is employed by the street contractor. I was in Laight-street when this man struck me. I got off my cart to get some water. He had a big flag and he knocked me senseless and then ran away. I did not know him. I never saw him before.

Cross-examined—I was taking a drink of water at the time when he threw the stone. He did not say that he wanted a drink of water. I did not speak to him or he to me, and when he threw the stone he stood three paces off.

Martin McDugan testified: I saw complainant go to the hydrant, and then, a moment after, he ran across the street, roaring murder.

Barney McShink said he did not see anything but a crowd; his brother, the prisoner, was on a strike.

Judge Kelly—Patrick, the Court finds you guilty and thinks you should be punished. It is, perhaps, best to make an example of you. Sentence, Penitentiary three months and fined $25.

A ROW AMONG FIREMEN.

Thomas G. Kennedy was charged with assaulting John O'Donnell with a fireman's trumpet. Kennedy, at the time of the assault, was Foreman of No. 49 Engine Company, Harlem, and O'Donnell belongs to No. 48 Hose Company. Both companies were at a fire at One Hundred and Third-street, when O'Donnell saluted Kennedy with "Hallo, Tom., when did you get back." Defendant looked at the question in the light of an insult. He had made his disappearance at the time of the draft, and had returned to duty now that the war was over. A very strong unreportable discussion arose, in which the lie was frequently bandied about. Finally Kennedy pegged away at the head of O'Donnell for some time with his trumpet, until stopped by some of the lookers on. O'Donnell cried in vain for him to put his trumpet down and give him a fair fight, but Kennedy would not comply.

Half-a-dozen witnesses who stood close by corroborated the story of O'Donnell, while an equal number of witnesses for Kennedy, some who stood within two inches of the combatants, swore that O'Donnell came up, *a la* Heenan, and drew first blood by giving Kennedy a punch on the nose. Kennedy retreated, and kept saying, "Go away, go away." O'Donnell came up again, and then the trumpet figured in the scene of action.

Judge Kelly—It has been the frequency of these affrays among firemen that caused the breaking up of the Fire Department. No doubt O'Donnell gave you some provocation, but you should not have used that trumpet.

Guilty; ten days in the City Prison and fined $20.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—July 15, 1865.

$20,000 U. S. 6s, '81..C.	107⅞	100 N. Y. Central	94¾
5,000 U. S. 6s,5-20s...R.	105	300 do	94⅞
30,000 U.S. 6s, 5-20s...C.	105⅞	100 do	95
7,000 do	105¾	100 do s10	94⅝
40,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s..C.		100 do	94⅞
New Issue	105⅛	300 do 2d call	95
80,000 U.S.5s,10-40s...C.	97¾	100 do s10	94¾
15,000 do	97⅞	200 do s10	94½
7,000 U. S. 5s,10-40s..R.	97	100 Erie Railway s10	80⅝
1,000 Tr.Notes, 7 3-10s..		300 do	80⅞
Second Series..	100	500 do	80¾
1,000 do..First Ser.	100	100 do s30	80⅞
3,000 Brooklyn City 6s,		100 Hud. Riv. R. b10	110
Water Loan	97	100 do b10	109¾
10,000 Ohio & M. Cer.	25⅞	100 Harlem Pref.	75
10,000 Erie 4th M.	94½	300 Reading R.	100⅝
500 P.,Ft.W.&Ch.1st	101	400 do 2d call	100⅝
100 Merchants' Bank	107	100 Mich. S.&N. I. R.	64⅝
10 Bank of Commerce	106	300 do s10	64⅝
40 do	105½	200 do	64¾
10 Bk.Commonwealth	99	100 do	64⅝
10 Fourth Nat. Bank	98½	400 do	64½
200 Canton Co.	39½	500 do 2d call	64½
100 Quick. Min. Co.	61	200 do	64½
600 do	60½	500 do s30	64
100 do	60¼	1000 Cleve. & Pitts. s30	68
200 do 2d call	60	800 do	68
100 At. Mail S. Co.	158½	1500 do	68¼
100 Cen. Coal Co.	52	100 Chic. & N. W.	28
100 Bruns.C'yLand Co.	11	300 do	27¾
100 do	11½	400 do	27⅞
300 do	12	400 Chic. & N. W. Pr.	62½
100 do 2d call	12½	500 do	62¼
50 Pacific M. S. Co.	295	100 do 2d call	62
400 Pitts., Ft.W.&C.	98	100 do	62⅛
1200 do s30	97½	100 do b60	62½
100 do s10	97⅝	100 Cleve. & Tol.	103
100 do	97⅞	200 Chic. & R. I. R.	107¼
200 Alton & T. H. R.	36		

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

300 N. Y. Cen. R.	95¼	200 Reading R. s3	100⅝
100 do b3	95¾	300 do	100¾
100 do s3	95½	100 do	101
100 do s10	95⅛	100 Chic. & R. I.	107½
500 Erie Railway s3	81⅝	100 Chic. & N. W.	28
900 do b3	82	100 Ch. & N. W. Pr.	62½
300 do	82	100 do s3	62⅛
2000 do	81⅞	100 do	62⅝
700 do b3	82	100 do s5	62½
50 Ill. Cen. R.	138	100 P., Ft. W & C. s3	98
500 Mich. S. & N. I.	65	30,000 O. & Miss. Cer.	25¾
100 do b3	65	300 Nic. Transit Co.	7
100 do b10	65¼	100 do	7⅛
300 do s3	65	200 Canton Co.	40
500 do	65⅛	300 Cary Improve't	20
100 do s5	64⅞	100 Quick. Min. Co.	60
200 do b5	65⅛	700 do	59¾
100 do c	65	200 do	59⅞
100 Mich. Cen. R.	109	200 Mariposa M. Co.	12¾

Monday, July 17—A. M.

The Trade of the past week was active in nearly all departments. The Export return for Domestic Produce more than doubled the previous week. The receipts of Cotton were also nearly doubled. An active business was done at the Custom-house in passing through Foreign Merchandise for consumption. The Customs averaged nearly half a million in Gold ₱ day. The prospects of both the Import and Export trade for the remainder of the Summer and for the Fall months, are generally deemed encouraging. Some fears are expressed, however, the business of Importation may run ahead of the consumptive demand, as manufacturers on the other side are evidently enlarging their views of the American markets, and directing their consignments accordingly. The remark applies to Continental as well as British fabrics. The export of Specie continues to be confined to a few inconsiderable parcels of Bar Gold and Foreign Gold and Silver Coin. The market for Money is reasonably cheap, and in good supply. A demand upon the Brokers to carry Gold for a further rise, has had the effect of advancing the Wall-street rates, at call, about 1 ₱ cent., say from 4 up to 5@6 ₱ cent.

The Import Entries of the past week, including the Dry Goods Return in our last paper, amount to $3,687,174, as against the total entries of $3,923,437 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $4,063,538, against $4,394,000 same week last year. The export of Specie amounts to $298,280, against $307,594 same week last year. The Customs for the week are $2,844,033. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 15,597 bales. The number of Emigrant passengers arrived during the week is 5,319.

The Import entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York since the 1st of January were as follows, the small entries of Foreign Specie being omitted. The figures since May 31 are only semi-official:

January	$10,537,849	May	$12,099,024
February	11,396,964	June 24	13,908,035
March	15,769,131	July 8	2,764,792
April	13,937,972	July 15	3,687,174
Total			$84,760,921
As against same date 1864			144,569,128
Decrease since Jan. 1			$59,808,207

The Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles reexported, from New-York, since Jan. 1, are as follows:

January	$16,561,598	May	$8,258,275
February	15,750,802	June	7,836,088
March	14,357,718	July 5	1,757,293
April	7,711,648	July 13	4,063,538
Total			$76,336,915
Against same date 1864			99,496,151
Decreased clearances since Jan. 1			$23,159,236

The Exports of Specie from New-York since Jan. 1 are:

January	3,184,853	May	$7,255,071
February	1,023,201	June	5,284,161
March	381,913	July 8	28,858
April	961,026	July 15	298,280
Total			$18,417,363
Against same date 1864			30,055,054
Decreased Specie Export since Jan 1			$11,637,691

The deliveries of Gold from California at New-York, since Jan. 1, are:

January	$2,042,347	May	$1,257,651
February	896,082	June	750,465
March	1,673,444	July 10	793,175
April	2,307,024		
Total to date			$9,720,188
Against deliveries to date, 1864			5,962,541
Increase since Jan 1			$3,757,647

The following are the Customs received in Gold, and Gold Interest paid out at the New-York Office of the United States Treasury, since Jan. 1, 1865:

Customs Received.		Gold Interest Paid.	
January	$4,276,399	January	$2,449,290
February	4,823,214	February	918,429
March	5,471,026	March	2,009,665
April	6,389,560	April	163,187
May	8,230,195	May	10,292,800
June	7,887,554	June	1,066,274
July 1	165,678	July 1	1,561,000
July 8	1,497,206	July 8	2,282,035
July 15	2,844,033	July 15	872,447
Total	$41,584,865	Total	$21,610,127

The Treasury Office at New-York entered upon the calendar year 1865, January 1, with Gold and Silver balances to the amount of $10,494,258. It entered upon the new fiscal year 1866 on 1st July, 1865 (inst.,) with Gold and Silver balances to the amount of $28,589,128. Since the 1st inst., for eleven full business days, the

Gold Customs received are	$4,506,917
July Gold Interest paid	4,715,482
Difference paid out since July 1	$208,565

As the Interest payments since the first week in July have fallen off to less than $150,000 per day, and the Customs receipts run to nearly $500,000 per day, the accumulation of Gold in the Government coffers must continue, unless the Secretary should conclude to dispose of part of his present large and idle surplus. There is no considerable sum of Gold Interest to be paid out in regular course until the 1st November, except two or three millions at New-York in September on the 10-40 Loan, and one or two millions on the same at the other offices.

The price of Gold was ¾ to 1 per cent. lower Saturday than on Friday. The range of sales 143@142@142½@142¼ ₱ cent. Exchange on London, for the day's steamers closed very quiet at 108¾@109 ₱ cent. for Gold. Some good Tobacco Bills on London drawn from Richmond with Bank indorsement sold for Currency at the equivalent of 108@108¼ ₱ cent. for Gold. The Customs' demand for Gold to pay duties reached the large sum of $658,321 on Friday, and as follows on the other days of the week:

Monday	$446,270	Thursday	$381,646
Tuesday	450,912	Friday	658,321
Wednesday	449,635	Saturday	457,249
Total into Treasury for duties			$2,844,033
Gold Interest paid out of Treasury			872,447
Gain in Gold for week			$1,971,586
Loss from 1st to 8th July			2,180,151
Net difference as above			$208,565

COURSE OF STOCK EXCHANGE FOR WEEK:

American Gold Coin	140@143⅛@142¼
U. S. 6 ₱ cents, 5-20 years	105⅞@106
U. S. 5 ₱ cents, 10-40 years	98@97¾
New-York Central	97¼@95¾
New-York and Erie	81½@77⅞@82¼
Rock Island	109@107⅛
Michigan Southern	64@67¼@65¾
Michigan Central	109@109
Illinois Central	137¼@139@138
Hudson River	111¼@110
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	70¾@69
Fort Wayne and Chicago	99½@98½
Chicago and Northwestern	25¼@28
Almaden Quicksilver	60½@64¾@60
Mariposa Gold	13¼@12½
Cumberland	41½@42½
Reading	99¾@101
Northwestern Preferred	64@66@62¾
Brunswick Land Co	8½@12½
Conton Land Co	41½@39¾

Money as usual on Saturday was very freely offered, after 2 o'clock, to secure 5@6 ₱ cent. ₱ annum from the Brokers for two days. Some of the leading houses continue to pay but 4 ₱ cent. on Government collateral. The Gold speculators are the highest bidders for Money, though not as large borrowers Saturday as earlier in the week.

The parties who sold Erie and other Railways on Friday afternoon, on the reported adverse change in the Money market, found their calculations at fault before the close of Saturday. The market opened tame, but soon after the regular Board broke up, Erie advanced to 81½, and subsequently to 82¼ ₱ cent., and the other New-York and Western lines were firmer than on the printed sales, and the Miscellaneous list generally steady, with a further rise in the new speculation in old Brunswick (Georgia) Land Company of $1 50 ₱ share.

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	97¾	97¾	N. West Pref	61⅞	62¾
U. S. 5-20s	106⅝	106	Rock Island	106⅞	107⅛
N. Y. Central	95	95⅛	Fort Wayne	97	98½
Erie	80⅝	82¼	Cumb'land Coal	42	42½
Hudson	110	110	Quicksilver	61⅛	60
Reading	100⅞	101	Mariposa	12½	12⅛
Mich. Southern	64⅞	65⅛	Canton	40½	39¾
Illinois Central	138¼	138	Atlantic Mail	159	158½
Mich Central	109	109	Brunswick	11	12½
Pittsburgh	68⅝	69	Ohio Certificates	25⅛	25⅜
Northwest	27⅞	28	American Gold	142⅞	142¼

The following bids were made on Saturday for the City Bank shares:

New-York	110	Chatham	125
Manhattan	130	Hanover	106
Merchants'	107	Irving	106
America	130	People's	110
City	175	Market	100
Tradesmen's	125	Shoe and Leather	100
Greenwich	150	Corn Exchange	110
Butchers' & Drovers'	115	Continental	95
Mechanics & Traders	110	St. Nicholas	102½
National	105	Commonwealth	99
Commerce	106	Importers' & Traders'	102½
Mechanics' B'k Ass	108	Park	140
Broadway	200	Manf. and Merchants	99
Ocean	86	Central National	103
Mercantile	125	First National	205
American Exchange	113½	Fourth National	99

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	92¼	Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	95
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	104	Chi. & N. W. 1st m.	83½
Erie 1sts, ex., '68	101¼	Del. L. & W. 1st mort.	102½
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1879	103	Tol. & Wab. 1st mort.	90
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883	100	Tol. & Wab. 1st M.Ex'd	90
Hud. R.7s, 1st mort.,'69	103	Mil. & P. du C. 1st M.	97
Hud. R.7s.2d M.S.F.,'85	102¼	Galena & Chi. ex	103
Hud. R.7s con.,'67	96	N. J. Cen. 1st mort	102
Harlem, 1st mort., '69-72	101	N. J. Cen. 2d mort	102½
Mich. C. new 1st 8's,'82	111	Pitts., Ft.W.&C. 1st M.	100
Chi.,B.&Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st M.	109	Pitts., Ft.W.& C. 2d M.	93
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d Mtg.	87	Cleve.& P. 2d mort	90
N. Ind. Goshen L., 1868	95	Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1st M.	40
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., 1875	96	Chi. & Alton S. F.	96
Alton & T. H. 1st mort.	87	Chi. & Alton 1st mortg	95
Alt. and T. H. 2ds Inc.	70	Chi. & St. Paul 1st mor.	70

The June traffic of the Atlantic and Great Western Road amounted to $521,174, against $314,521 same month last year.

The steamer *United States*, with 747 bales of Cotton, and the *Fung Shuey*, with 1,274 bales, arrived yesterday (Sunday) morning, with New-Orleans papers to the 9th inst. We quote from the New-Orleans *Times* as follows:

"The general tone of the market has not been much changed to-day. The quotations of Cotton in New-York on the 6th (50 cents) have been in some degree anticipated, nevertheless the market is well sustained, and, under the strong accounts from Liverpool, we should not be surprised if further advances followed, and that market go about twenty pence for New-Orleans Middlings. The stock in Liverpool is being rapidly absorbed, and, under the cheapness of money, there cannot be any material decline, for they will soon be in possession of accounts from this side giving light receipts and low stocks.

There was great tardiness in the Gold market to-day; the same may be applied to Domestic Exchange. From some accounts, the stock of Gold is running low. The quotations from New-York of the 6th and yesterday have had no effect. The active demand which has prevailed for two days is of a local character, being for transmission to the interior, for investment in cotton. The stock of double-eagles and eagles will be exhausted in another week, under the demand which has been ruling for two days past. The sales or transactions today in Gold were at 140@141, 141⅛ to 142—the mass of transactions being between 141@141⅛, with some small sums at 140@140½. The bulk of the sales, say sums of $5,000 to $10,000, were at 140½@141. We quote extreme rates from 140@142. Silver American halves and quarters ranged from 130 to 131½. Very little offering.

There was a lively business in Exchange. The competition among dealers, exhibited in a light form yesterday, was further illustrated to-day by the reduction of checks on New-York from ½ to ⅜ ₱ cent. discount. There was a lively demand at some counters. The business of the day must have reached $500,000 or more. Though at the opening of business there was very little disposition evinced to accede to ⅜ discount for checks on New-York, yet one or two banks having accepted of ½ and ⅜, it was an ordinary matter for good bills to recede to 1 ₱ cent. discount.

The out-door transactions comprise sales of good Sight at 1c.@1⅛c. discount, five days' Sight at 1⅜c. discount, $20,000 A 1 Checks at 1 ₱ cent discount, $15,000 three days' Sight at 1⅛ discount, $15,000 same Sight at 1⅛c. discount. In Foreign there were sales of Bank Sterling at 150 for £1,200 past due; £3,000 at $1 50, with other small transactions at $1 47½ @$1 49; and a purchase of £1,500 at $1,07, payable in gold. In France the transactions were light; rates steady, at $3 70@$3 67½ for remittance. Commercial bills $3 80@$3 75. There were no movements to our knowledge in Stocks.

In bank notes the market was extremely dull. We continue quotations of the last transactions: Bank of Louisiana, 40c.@41c. ₱ dollar; Louisiana State Bank, 60c.@63c.; Bank of New-Orleans, 72c.@76c.; Crescent City Bank, 80c.@86c.; Union Bank, 80c.@85c.; Merchants', 63c. to 65c. and 68c. The notes of the Citizens', Canal and Mechanics' and Traders' Banks are redeemed in legal tenders. It is folly for holders of these notes, in the country, to part with them at a discount."

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
No. 139 Broadway,
SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN AGENT.

Gold bonds and stocks of all descriptions bought and sold on commission.

Accounts of banks, bankers, and individuals received on favorable terms.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Saturday, July 15, 1865.

Receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last: 45 bbls. Ashes, 14,966 bbls. Flour, 1,568 bbls. and 650 bags. Corn Meal, 101,087 bushels Wheat, 178,787 bushels. Corn, 8,000 bushels Rye, 61,177 bushels Oats, 311 pkgs. Provisions, and 145 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue inactive, at $7 50 for Pots, and $8 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been in moderate request at former quotations. We quote Java at 24½c.@25c.; Rio at 19c.@21½c.; Maracaibo at 19c.@22c.; St. Domingo at 18c.@18½c.; Native Ceylon at 23c.@23½c. ₱ lb., in gold.

COTTON—Continues in good demand at uniform rates. Middlings, 51c.@52c. chiefly within the range, ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in moderate demand at slightly reduced prices. Sales since our last amount to 9,000 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western, at $5 70@$6 10; poor to choice Extra State, at $6 65 @$7 10, chiefly at $6 70@$6 85; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $6 85@$7 ₱ bbl.

Superior State and Western	$5 70	@$6 10
Extra State	6 65	@ 7 10
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 75	@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	6 85	@ 7 00
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 05	@ 9 25
Extra Genesee	7 10	@ 9 00
Poor to choice extra Missouri	7 00	@11 25

Southern Flour is quiet at uniform quotations. Sales since our last, 600 bbls., at $7@$7 75 for poor to good, and $7 80@$11 50 for good to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is heavy. Sales 450 bbls. Extra at $6 70@$8 25 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues quiet, including Superfine at $5 15@$5 60 ₱ bbl.; sales 50 bbls. Corn Meal is in fair demand at $4 60 for Jersey; $4 50@$4 60 for Western; and $5 20@$5 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Sales, 300 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in less demand and at lower and declining prices. Sales 70,000 bushels, including Amber Western at $1 64@$1 68; Red Western at $1 45½@$1 61; Amber Spring at $1 42@$1 43; Chicago Spring and Milwaukee Club at $1 41 ₱ bushel. Corn has been more freely offered, and purchased at rather easier prices. Sales 150,000 bushels at 75c.@80c. for unsound, and 81c.@82c. for sound Mixed Western. Western Oats have been inactive, at 58c.@60c., ₱ bushel. Rye is scarce and quiet. Barley and Barley Malt continue dull and nominal.

HAY—Has been in moderate demand at 90c.@$1 10 for old, and 60c.@75c. for new, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in fair request at 12½c.@30c. for very poor to prime, and 30c.@35c. for choice to fancy, ₱ lb.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 22,553 hides, and sales 15,700 hides. Messrs. Hull & Co. notice the week's business thus: "*Dry Hides*—The market has ruled comparatively quiet during the week, the extreme firmness of holders and advance in gold having had a tendency to check the demand from the trade, who manifest great reluctance to pay present asking rates in advance of their wants. Sellers, in view of the increased cost of their recent arrivals, the light prospective receipts, and the late advance in prices for leather, feel themselves justified in holding the stocks with firmness, if not withdrawn from the market. *Dry Salted Hides*—We notice the arrival of 2,800 Pernambuco, which are not for the present offered. The demand is only moderate. *Wet Salted Hides*—For Domestic Slaughters there is only a meagre inquiry, and transactions for the week are unimportant, embracing only 1,500 city, at 9½c., cash; 3,000 California also sold at 8½c., gold. Upper Leather Stock is dull of sale, there being little or no inquiry from Eastern or other dealers. The stock of African continues firmly held. Calcutta Hides continue neglected."

LEATHER—The better qualities of Hemlock-tanned Sole are scarce and in good demand at buoyant prices. Inferior and common qualities are plenty and in limited request at declining prices. The week's receipts of Hemlock Sole have been about 36,000 sides. Heavy and plump middle Ooak-tanned Sole is in active demand, while light is neglected. The receipts are only moderate, and the total supply small.

METALS—Have been in more request, including Ingot Copper at 29c.@30c. ₱ lb.; Scotch Pig and American Pig Iron, at former prices; Pig Lead at $8 87½@$9 ₱ 100 lbs.; Spelter at 8½c.@9½c. ₱ lb.; Straits Tin at 26½c., and Banca do at 28½c., in gold, ₱ lb.

NAVAL STORES—Have been quiet to-day, including Spirits Turpentine, within a range of from $1 85@$1 90 ₱ gallon, and Resin at $5 50@$15 ₱ 280 lbs.

OILS—Continue in moderate demand and steady, including Crude Whale at $1 07@$1 10; bleached do., at $1 15@$1 20; Crude Sperm, at $1 80@$1 85; unbleached do., at $2 10@$2 20; Lard Oil, at $1 60@$1 65; Linseed, at $1 15@$1 20 ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in more demand, at 33c.@33½ for Crude; 52c.@53½c. for Refined, in bond; 72c.@73c. for do., free, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more active, opening at advanced prices, but closing decidedly lower. Sales have been reported since our last of 11,300 bbls., in lots, at $28 25@$29, closing at $28 25 for New Mess; $26 50@$27 for 1863-4 Mess; $22 50 @$23 for Prime Mess, and $19 50@$20 for Prime, ₱ bbl.; also, 4,500 bbls. New Mess, July and August delivery, sellers' and buyers' option, at $28 25 @$29 ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue in good request, at 13c.@15c. for Shoulders, and 19c.@21½c. for Hams; sales equal to 430 pkgs. Bacon is quite dull, including Cumberland Cut at 13c.@13½c.; short rib at 14c.@14½c.; long rib at 13c.@14c.; short clear at 15½c.@16c. ₱ lb. Lard is advancing; sales 1,450 tcs. and bbls., at 17c.@22c., the latter rate for choice kettle-rendered, ₱ lb. Beef is in limited request at $12@$16 for Extra Mess; $10@$14 for Plain Mess; sales 300 bbls. Tierce Beef continues dull and nominal. Beef Hams have been scarce and quiet, but firm. Butter continues inactive at 25c.@35c. for poor, to prime State, and 18c.@25c. for Western, ₱ lb. Cheese is in fair request at 9c.@15½c. for poor to prime, ₱ lb. We now quote:

New Crop Butter.

Orange and Sussex—fresh pails, ₱ lb	32	@35
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails	32	@35
Half-firkin tubs—first quality	31	@33
Half-firkin tubs—second quality	28	@30
Welch tubs—first quality	29	@30
Welch tubs—second quality	26	@28
Firkins, New-York State—first quality yellow	32	@33
Firkins, New-York State—second quality yellow	30	@31
Firkins, Western—first quality yellow	24	@25
Firkins, Western—second quality yellow	22	@23
Grease Butter—original packages	14	@15
Western—light colored	20	@22
Western—common	18	@20

New Crop Cheese.

Factory-made Dairies—first quality	15½	@16
Factory-made Dairies—second quality	14¼	@15½
Farm Dairies—first quality	15	@15½
Farm Dairies—second quality	12	@13
Farm Dairies—common	10	@11
Orange County—flat skimmed	10	@11

SKINS—Deer have been in active demand for manufacturing purposes, and Messrs. Hull & Co. say that the bulk of the stock on hand has been taken at full rates. The sales include 10,000 lbs. Porto Cabello; 3,000 lbs. Sisal; 7,000 lbs. Central American, and a small parcel of Honduras on private terms. The recent large sales of Mexican Goat has much reduced the stock of that description, and that remaining on the market having advanced rates, retards business. Sales since our last have been 35 bales Buenos Ayres at 48c., cash.

SUGARS—Have been in fair demand at buoyant rates. Sales since our last 1,700 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 11½c.@15½c.; 530 boxes Havana at 12½c.@14½c., ₱ lb. Refined Sugars are in active demand at 14¾c.@19½c., ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 167,000 lbs. at 11c.@11½c.; 94,000 lbs. Stearine at 17c.@20½c.; and 39,000 lbs. Grease at 11c.@13½c., ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, since our last, 450 bbls. at $2 09@$2 09½ ₱ gallon.

WOOL—Has been in much more active demand, partly on speculation, at decidedly firmer prices. The week's sales comprise 550,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece at from 57½c.@77½c.; 105,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece, pulled, at from 50c.@67½c.; 145,000 lbs. California at 33c.@37½c., and 65c.@67½c. for tub-washed; and 1,930 bales Foreign, including Mexican, at 32½c.; Cape at 37c.@42½c., and Mestiza, part at 32½@35c. ₱ lb. In Boston, according to the *Commercial Bulletin*, the week's sales amounted to 375,000 lbs. Domestic, at a range of 57c.@75c. for Fleece, and 62½c.@75c. for super and extra Pulled; 125 bales Cape at 35c.@40c., and 50 bales Mestiza at 28c.@32c. ₱ lb.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 45,000 bushels Wheat and Corn at 3½d.@4½d. ₱ bushel. For London, 500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION IS EARNESTLY DESIRED respecting GEORGE W. WARD, private in Co. C, 18th Regiment Connecticut Volunteers: was last heard from at Andersonville (Ga.) Prison, November, 1864. Any soldier who was prisoner with him, and can furnish any information of him, will gratefully oblige his distressed family, and will be well paid, by addressing FRED. D. LIVINGSTON, Box No. 541, Norwich, Conn.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I do not hold myself responsible for any debts contracted in my name, unless by my written order.
MARK J. KING.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—AN AMERICAN GENTLEMAN of this city, with a good presence and a kind, loving heart, middle-aged, but never married, of unexceptionable habits, Christian principles, culture, some property and high social position, desires to correspond, sincerely, with an amiable and prepossessing lady of wealth, refinement and respectability, in view of matrimony. All communications sacredly confidential. Address, in good faith and sincerity, with full particulars, PHILIP SIDNEY, Box No. 174 *Times* Office, New-York.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, AGED 25, NOT bad looking, and of good disposition and business prospects, desires to open a correspondence with an educated young lady, with a view to matrimony. Communications will be treated with all merited attention and confidence. Address S. HARK, Williamsburgh Post-office.

ARMY AND NAVY.

TO DISCHARGED SOLDIERS.
IMPORTANT.
Soldiers discharged upon partial descriptive lists, and receiving but a portion of their pay and bounty, should apply for the balance at the UNITED STATES ARMY AND CLAIM AGENCY, No. 64 Bleecker-st., corner of Crosby, New-York City.
N. B.—Applications can be made by letters.

ALL SOLDIERS AND SAILORS, RESIDENTS of the town of West Farms at the time of their entering the United States service, are hereby invited to meet at the new school-house, in the village of West Farms, on WEDNESDAY, July 19, 1865, at 9 o'clock A. M., to take part in the reception to be given them.
By order of the committee.
S. M. PURDY, Chairman.
J. L. Wells, Secretary.

SOLDIERS OF NEW-YORK REGIMENTS who enlisted in the years 1862-3-4, and not paid their State bounty, can be paid by applying at the banking office of J. NELSON LUCKEY, No. 243 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS TURBINE
WATER WHEELS

These celebrated water-saving and powerful wheels, of every capacity, promptly furnished for milling, manufacturing, mining, boring, pumping, &c., &c. A large assortment in stock. Wheels and machinery constructed for mule carriage into the mountains. Streams gauged and plans made. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, Hydraulic Engineers, No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

KEEP COOL!!

But how to do it, that's the question, when the dog star rages, and
The Sun's perpendicular rays
Illumine the depths of the sea,
And the fishes as hot as a blaze
Say, "Bless us, how sweaty we be."
One certain way to accomplish it, is to partake of the contents of the splendid double-plated
ICE PITCHERS,
such as are sold by
LUCIUS HART & CO.,
Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

NOTICE.
OFFICERS' CLEARANCES PROMPTLY OBTAINED
LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE.
LEFFERTS, HOFFMAN & CO.,
Times Building, No. 40 Park-row.

THE AMERICAN PHOTOTYPE COMPANY, No. 2 Leroy-place and No. 53 Prince-st., prints under contract, to the order of the Office of Internal Revenue, all kinds of stamped blank forms for checks, check-books, bills of exchange, drafts, promissory notes, bills of lading, bills of sale, certificates, brokers' notes, original process, passage tickets, pawner's checks, powers of attorney, proxies, protests, warehouse receipts, weighers' returns, satisfactions of judgments, Sheriffs' returns and receipts for money or property, &c.
WM. P. COE, Treasurer,
No. 87 Cedar-st.,
will receive orders from parties desiring stamped blanks of any kind, and have them executed by the company, under the supervision of the Stamp Agent of the United States Treasury Department.

$200 REWARD.—THE ABOVE REWARD will be paid for the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who perpetrated the fiendish outrage, on the night of July 13, of breaking open the stable of M. Madden, in the First Ward, and cutting off the leg of his horse, by applying to
BROWN, DEVOE & KNAPP,
Contractors for Street-cleaning, No. 3 Tyron-row.

A FORMER MEMBER OF THE CHURCH of Jesus Christ wants information of the meetings of the Saints, and will pay for the advertisement in the *Sun* for six days. MOSES KAER, No. [illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 17, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers per annum..........$10 00

Including Sunday morning edition, $12.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

One copy 1 year..........$3 00

Two copies 1 year..........5 00

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

One copy 1 year..........$2 00

Three copies 1 year..........5 00

Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club Rates.

Payments invariably in advance.

We have no authorized traveling Agents. Remit in checks or Post-office money-orders wherever it can be done.

Address H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8¼ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Lincoln Monument.

Parties wishing to subscribe to the Monument Fund to the late President, can do so by applying at the publication office of the TIMES. Subscriptions limited to $1 each.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—THE IRISH EMIGRANT—HANDY ANDY.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE WONDER.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—ARRAH NA POGUE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—CONCERT.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Quebec *News* of Saturday says: "The hotels in this city are beginning to be crowded with American visitors. One party of fifty will arrive by the *Europa* this morning, and take up their quarters at the St. Louis Hotel. Most of these visitors will do the Saguenay before they return westward, taking passage on the steamer *Magnet*, or on the *Arctic*, which leaves to-morrow morning for Tadousac, returning on Monday forenoon.

The long talked of International bridge at Buffalo seems about to be realized. Two million five hundred thousand dollars has been pledged for the work, which will consist of a durable and elegant iron bridge to span the Niagara at that point, as well as for the construction of a grand union depot building, and the seven miles of railway around the city to connect the eastern lines with the bridge. The contract has been let.

The living descendants of JOHN TUTTLE, who emigrated from Devonshire, England, in 1633, and settled as a planter in Dover, N. H., contemplate having a family reunion in that ancient town sometime the approaching Fall. Hon. BRADBURY C. TUTTLE, Major-Gen. TUTTLE, Rev. EZRA TUTTLE, and the two astronomers of Cambridge, are among the descendants now living of this family of TUTTLES.

Mr. EDWARD ATKINSON stated to a meeting of teachers of freedmen, which was held in Boston on Thursday, that some of the merchants of that city were taking measures to bring a case before the Supreme Court of the United States, in order to get a decision of the question whether the clause of the constitution authorizing the State to fix the qualifications of voters gave power to make color a qualification. It was a question with many whether it was constitutional to prescribe a qualification which every citizen could not acquire.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that where a person keeps a horse, the use of which is necessary to the prosecution of his business, the expense of keeping the horse, including feed, &c., may be deducted from his income. When the horse is used partly for a business producing income and partly for pleasure, so much of the expense for keeping him as is clearly referable to productive labor may be deducted.

With reference to EMERSON ETHERIDGE the Louisville *Journal* states that he was arrested in Gibson County, Tenn., several days ago, by Lieut.-Col. DEBOZEY, and taken to Columbus, Ky., where Lieut.-Col. DEBOZEY is in command. Mr. ETHERIDGE had been delivering speeches to the people of an exceedingly exasperating character, denouncing the President personally, and abusing the government generally.

There are but four revolutionary pensioners living: LEMUEL COOK, born in Connecticut, Sept. 10, 1759; SAMUEL DOWNING, born in New-York, Nov. 21, 1761; JAMES BARHAM, birthplace unknown, May, 1761; WILLIAM HUTCHINGS, born in Maine, 1764. ABRAHAM DAY, a revolutionary pensioner, one hundred and ten years old, died at Cornish, Maine, June 14.

Major-Gen. HOOKER has promulgated his first official order in this city, in which he announces that he has assumed command of the Department of the East, relieving Major-Gen. DIX. The order specifies the territory included in the department and designates the members of the Departmental Staff.

Information received at Washington from prominent citizens of the Southern States gives assurance that the work of reconstruction is progressing much more smoothly than was anticipated, and that the unfriendly utterances of some of the journals are not indicative of the real spirit of the people.

About 150 applications for pardon were received on Saturday by the Attorney-General, and about forty pardons granted, all but one or two on the recommendation of Gov. PIERPOINT. Among those pardoned was LEWIS WASHINGTON, of Virginia.

Lieut. CHAS. A. HURD, a practical telegraph operator, has published a reply to Col. SHAFFNER'S assertions as to the non-conductivity of the Atlantic cable. He is confident that the cable can be worked with entire success.

The closing arguments in the trial of Miss HARRIS, at Washington, will begin to-day, but as the array of talent on both sides is pretty strong, it is thought the case will not go to the jury before Wednesday.

There are now at Johnson's Island, Lake Erie, only 118 prisoners, all above the rank of Major; and as all of these have made application to be released, it is expected that they will soon be discharged. It is presumed that the post will soon be abandoned.

The Leesburgh *Mirror*, of Wednesday, says that Col. JOHN S. MOSBY was in Leesburgh last week. He intends settling in Warrenton, and will practice law in the courts of Fauquier and the adjoining counties.

The Matamoras *Ranchero*, of June 30, reports a rumor that CORTINA, in a recent interview with Gen. BROWN, expressed his intention to give up his opposition to the Mexican Empire, and retire to his rancho, and there remain in peace and quiet.

The boat race for six thousand dollars, which is to come off at Poughkeepsie to-morrow, is attracting crowds of people to that place. The race promises to be very exciting.

The steamers *United States* and *Fung Shuey* arrived yesterday from New-Orleans, with papers to the 9th inst. We are indebted to the Pursers for the prompt delivery of our files.

Maps of Gen. SHERMAN'S great campaigns are in course of preparation by Brevet Brig.-Gen. O. M. POE, which will give a very clear idea of the operations from Atlanta to Savannah.

Gen. HANCOCK'S headquarters were transferred on Saturday to Baltimore, and the General entered upon his duties as Commander of the Middle Military Division.

The legal limit of three hundred millions of National Bank circulation is nearly reached, and the creation of but comparatively few additional institutions under that system will be authorized.

LOCAL NEWS.

The Fourth Vermont Regiment left for Burlington Saturday morning. The First New-Hampshire Cavalry and Seventh Rhode Island Regiment arrived Saturday afternoon, departing almost immediately for their several destinations. The One Hundred and Fifty-second New-York also arrived and left Saturday night. Yesterday afternoon the Seventeenth New-York, Second Rhode Island, Eleventh and Fifty-eighth Massachusetts and Seventeenth Vermont, arrived in this city from Washington. All of them, except the Seventeenth New-York, left for their respective States last night.

A boiler exploded in Messrs. NOLEN & STEERS' steam saw-mill, Second-avenue and Fifty-fourth-street, at about 11 o'clock Saturday morning, and PATRICK COLLINS, fireman, was killed. The building wherein the boiler stood was demolished, the machinery of the saw-mill was shattered, and EDWIN FAY, JOSEPH PARKER, OWEN KELLY, JACOB B. LUKE, and PATRICK BARRY were severely cut, bruised, and scalded.

The price of Gold fell off one per cent. on Saturday, closing 142@142¼. Stocks were strong at the close of the Street dealings in the afternoon. Only one session of the regular and other Boards held on Saturday. Money 5@6 ₩ cent. The Gold Customs were again large.

The subscriptions to the National Loan on Saturday amounted to $10,331,200, which brought up the total sales of the week to $35,638,700. Only about $50,000,000 of the notes now remain unsold, and at the present rate of subscriptions this balance will be disposed of within two weeks.

Our Mexican Relations.

Secretary HARLAN, on laying the corner-stone of an orphan asylum at Washington, a day or two since, made a speech, in which he said:

> "When the French, not now so friendly to our prosperity, sprang to arms in the defence of the Turkish nationality, we all applauded; but when they attempt to crush feeble Mexico, we despise their want of generous gallantry, and *wish it might be the will of God, in the order of His providence*, that this great republic of ours should be called upon to protect our feeble sister republic."

It is not at all difficult to see the connection between advocating a war with France and erecting orphan asylums. They go well together, and all who do the first should do the latter also.

But Mr. HARLAN ought to be more explicit in speaking on such a subject. He is a member of the Cabinet, and whatever he may say will have, on that account, a certain degree of importance. If he is in favor of protecting Mexico at the cost of a war with France, let him say so. He is in a position where he can make his opinions effective. But merely to express the wish that it "may be the will of God, in the order of His providence," to bring about such a result, is a roundabout way of trying to throw upon Providence a responsibility that belongs elsewhere. If Mr. HARLAN is for such a policy, let him advocate it; if not, let him leave Providence to work out its own designs.

We publish a letter elsewhere from our correspondent, "A Veteran Observer,"—urging upon the Government the traditional duty of at once expelling France from Mexico. He insists that it is not dangerous in the least,—that if we tell France to go, she will do so instantly, and that the true way to avoid war, is to threaten it. Possibly this may be so. We certainly have no wish to discuss the question,—because we deem all discussion upon it quite unnecessary.

We have very little doubt that our government will be found, in the sequel, to have taken with the French Government precisely those steps which are necessary to maintain our own dignity and to avert the dangers which the establishment, by foreign force or fraud, of a monarchy in our near proximity would necessarily involve. Mr. SEWARD at the very outset of the French expedition to Mexico, informed the French Emperor of the extreme distrust and jealousy with which our people would view any such proceeding; and we presume he has followed up this warning with whatever further intimations the case may have required. It does not seem to us either wise or necessary to drive the government into impetuous action upon this subject. Eager and uneasy demagogues like Mr. MONTGOMERY BLAIR, may find it necessary for some purpose of their own, to denounce the Government for the course it has pursued,—but no public interest will suffer from awaiting the action of the President upon this subject.

The Price of Gold and the Gold Customs.

The *Journal of Commerce* says:

> "The NEW-YORK TIMES, with a view probably of putting up the price of gold, has a long editorial on the fluctuations in rates, and closes with an intimation that an effort is to be made 'for such a *regulation* in the price of gold as will at once be of untold benefit to the government and the general interests of the public.' The editors of that paper are too intelligent not to know that any attempt to enforce such a 'regulation' will lead to an enhanced price; and to threaten such a measure, if the warning is at all regarded, is to contribute to that result."

It is a very pretty way of arguing, to attribute to an adversary a motive and a purpose that are bad and selfish, then falsify his position and principle, and then wind up by attempting to terrify him by saying that if something he never thought of were carried out, his selfish ends would be thereby subserved.

If the *Journal* writer had read the article in the TIMES from which a segment of a sentence is detached above, he would have seen that the *regulation* in the price of gold to which allusion was made, was simply such regulation as must flow from the improved commercial, financial, political and peaceful condition of the country, and that it was to be "enforced" by no other power than that which is inherent in the laws of political economy. Such was the general scope and special significance of our whole argument. It is these laws that in the long run will control and regulate all values, whether of gold or greenbacks, beef or bread, land, house rents, or labor,—though it is true that the prices of all these things may be from time to time be affected by speculative combinations or temporary derangements.

But, notwithstanding all this, we may say, that if any authorized action or policy of the government incidentally deranges values, either as regards its own legal paper and credit, or the precious metals, or anything else, it has a perfect right, if it has the legal authority, to regulate such derangements, in its own interest and that of the country at large. We therefore direct the attention of the *Journal of Commerce* to the following Joint Resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives, which will be found in the Laws of 1863-4:

> *Joint Resolution No. 20—March*, 1864.—Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, &c.
>
> That the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to anticipate the payment of interest on the public debt by a period not exceeding one year, from time to time, either with or without a rebate of interest upon the coupons, as to him may seem expedient, and he is hereby authorized to dispose of any gold in the Treasury of the United States not necessary for the payment of interest of the public debt. *Provided*, That the obligation to create a sinking fund, according to the Act of February 25, 1862, shall not be impaired thereby.

The following is the obligation in the Act of February 25, 1862, referred to in the above proviso:

> SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That all duties on imported goods shall be paid in coin, or in notes payable on demand heretofore authorized to be issued, and by law receivable in payment of public dues, and the coin so paid shall be set apart as a special fund, and shall be applied as follows:
>
> *First:* To the payment in coin of the interest on the bonds and notes of the United States.
>
> *Second: To the purchase or payment of one per centum* of the entire debt of the United States, to be made within each fiscal year, after the 1st day of July, 1862, which is to be set apart as a sinking fund, and the interest of which shall, in like manner, be applied to the purchase or payment of the public debt, as the Secretary of the Treasury shall, from time to time, direct.

The Customs Revenue for the three fiscal years since the above provision of 1862 was made for the Public Debt, amount to two hundred and fifty-seven millions, exclusive of twenty-three millions by way of premium on the surplus gold disbursed last year under the resolution of March, 1864. Of this total of two hundred and eighty millions, the sum of one hundred and thirty millions was paid for gold interest on the gold-bearing public debt; forty-five millions for currency interest on the temporary public debt, and sixty-five millions to the payment in gold of the principal of the public debt—including Treasury notes made receivable for customs, and so recognized in the act of 1862—falling due within the three years. These payments left a surplus of customs for the three years, on 30th June ultimo, of forty millions, of which about thirty-five millions were in gold, actually in the Treasury, and the remainder in currency.

The gold interest for the new fiscal year will require less than sixty-five millions, as the gold-bearing debt now stands, or say four millions per month at New-York, and something less than one and a half millions per month at Washington and the other Treasury offices, while the present prospect is that the customs at New-York and the outports together will average ten if not eleven millions per month, and produce for the new fiscal year a total sum *in gold*, equal to the whole interest on the public debt, as it stood on the June return, or say one hundred and twenty-five millions per annum, divided nearly equally between gold and currency. And all this exclusive of the surplus customs, (nearly all in gold,) with which the year began on the 1st inst.

The regulation of the question is left almost entirely to the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury. He can pay his gold interest twelve months in advance. He can convert his gold surplus into currency to the extent required to pay his currency interest twelve months in advance. He can purchase with gold or its proceeds a portion of the public debt not yet matured. He can hold such purchases for accumulation in a sinking fund, or he can hold them in reserve under the general authority to buy and sell in the act of July 11, 1862, for the general purposes of the Treasury, or to meet the possible contingency of falling short in his future customs.

We confess that we have always regarded the institution of a sinking fund *out of the first clearly ascertained surplus* from customs, as an important if not imperative obligation under the act of Feb. 25, 1862, and such seems to have been the view of Congress in the proviso to the above-quoted joint resolution of March, 1864. We know nothing of the purpose of Mr. MCCULLOCH on the subject.

Our Merchant Marine—Grave and Significant Facts.

On Saturday there were in this port forty-nine ocean steamers. Of this number thirteen were flying the flag of foreign nations. There were one hundred and eight ships, nineteen were foreigners. Of barks there were one hundred and twenty-nine; seventy-six of them represented seven foreign nationalities. One hundred and twenty brigs lay along our docks; ninety of them were foreigners; and out of the number of seventy schooners we found twenty-eight of them to be of foreign register.

These facts are startling, and the subject demands the immediate attention of our merchants, on national as well as commercial grounds. We cannot afford, now that the war is over, and there is no longer any apprehensions from the destructive acts of the Anglo-Rebel privateers, to allow the carrying trade of this great producing and exporting country to be done by the tonnage of other nations, those who, in the time of our troubles, took every mean advantage of us, and succeeded in forcing our merchants to transfer to their flag and register our finest vessels to the number of a thousand or more, representing over half a million of tons.

This state of affairs should no longer exist. It behoves us as a nation, and it is our duty as Americans, to retain our own carrying trade, and it is not just to ourselves that we permit ships of foreign nations to monopolize this most important branch of our national greatness. Are we to sit down quietly and see the thousands of cargoes of breadstuffs and cotton depart from our shores in strange ships? Have we lost all of our former energy and enterprise? Do we lack capital, or the men fitted to accomplish great deeds in this commercial and mercantile duty? We know to the contrary; and now is the time to warn our merchants of the consequences of delay in the consideration of this subject.

The shipbuilders have, in a majority of cases, completed their contracts with the government, and are now ready to build ships such as were never constructed. Experience has shown them the requirements needed to make a freight ship pay. One shipbuilder of this city will lay the keel of a large freighty ship in a few days, on his own account, believing that the time is not far distant when the demand will be large for this kind of vessel. Who shall we record as being the *first* to begin the reform which will give the United States its legitimate position among commercial nations of the world?

The subject of passenger and mail service across the Atlantic is one which we hope will also be taken into serious consideration. It is almost five years since we had an American mail line between the United States and Europe, and four years have elapsed since the mail has been transported between the two countries on board of one of our vessels and under the protection of our flag. This order of things must also be changed without delay. An American line is needed. We are able to establish one. Our people will support it. Then let us have a line which shall eclipse the great lines now running as much as they do the lines of twenty years ago.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.—The day announced for the sailing of the *Great Eastern* with her valuable freight was Monday, the 10th inst. She was expected, while paying out the cable at a safe rate, to make an average speed of six miles an hour. The distance from Valentia Harbor in Ireland to Heart's Content Bay in Newfoundland is, in round figures, about eighteen hundred miles. Making one hundred and forty miles every twenty-four hours, the voyage ought to be compassed in about thirteen days. This reckoning would give us the news of the *Great Eastern's* arrival on the Newfoundland coast on Sunday next. There are too many contingencies to be taken into account to make it safe to speculate on so early a solution of the great problem. But a couple of weeks more, in all probability, will determine the success or failure of the enterprize.

New-York—Some of Its Deficiencies.

It is natural and right that New-Yorkers should be proud of their city; that they should boast of its wealth, of its size and its rapid increase, of its commercial enterprise and importance. These are legitimate objects of pride. There is nothing in the history of new countries more remarkable than the growth of the little dull Dutch settlement of half a dozen houses into the metropolis of the present day—the largest, wealthiest, most populous and most influential city in the New World. And it possesses features of which any city in the world might be proud. Our Central Park bids fair to equal, if not surpass the most celebrated parks of London and Paris. No European city can boast of finer charitable institutions. What else have we?

It may be considered ungracious to draw attention to the deficiencies of our city. It would be a good deal more flattering to our pride if we could truthfully assert that New-York is ahead of London and Paris in all that constitutes a metropolis. But facts are facts; and every year Americans return from their European tours with a keener sense of the superiority of the Old World cities. To such persons New-York has the appearance of an immense commercial town. It has been called, with some justice, the largest *village* in the world.

Although by far the most important city in America, New-York has none of those features which give character to a European city of the same relative importance. In London, Paris, Vienna, Berlin and Florence, the most imposing edifices belong to the government, and give the place a national character. Public museums, galleries, libraries, and legislative buildings, strike the eye at every turn, and link the city with the nation which it represents. New-York is entirely wanting in these distinctive features. It differs from Chicago or Cincinnati only in being larger and richer. The few government buildings in the city are, we are thankful to say, hidden in localities where their ugliness does not too often offend the eye. The nation is not represented as it should be by a single building in the city.

The great fire that swept away the American Museum, gives an opportunity to partially remedy this deficiency. We have already suggested one plan for rebuilding the lots made vacant by the fire; but if this cannot be done let the Post-office Department purchase this property, and erect thereon a Post-office building which would be ornamental to the city and worthy of the government. The present building is disgraceful to both—ugly, inconvenient, and entirely inadequate to the requirements of the service.

This is but one instance of the way in which the appearance of the city might be vastly improved. We shall be sorry to see the opportunity neglected, and one of the most magnificent sites for a public building occupied by a flimsy structure of iron and brick which add nothing to the dignity and beauty of the city.

Gov. Brown, of Georgia, on the New Condition of Things.

In his farewell address to the people of Georgia, which we published yesterday, Gov. BROWN uses words which are both timely and wise when he says:

> "Remembering that revolution and war often sweep away long-established usages, demolish theories and change institutions, it is, in my judgment, best that we accept the fate thrust upon us by the fortunes of war, and that we give up slavery at once, by the action of the convention, which it is supposed will assemble under the call of the Provisional Governor appointed to reorganize the State Government. That we organize a system of labor as speedily as possible, which will be alike just to the late master and slave. That we return to the Union in good faith and do all in our power as good citizens to relieve the distressed, repair the damages which have resulted from the contest, and restore permanent peace and prosperity to the whole country, under the old flag, to which all must again look for protection from the Atlantic to the Pacific. As I will give no advice to others which I will not practice myself, I shall immediately do all which the constitution and laws of my State will permit to emancipate my own slaves, and shall treat them as free, and give them part of the crop, or such other wages as may be agreed upon for their future labor."

This is language not only unexceptionable, as containing a full and unreserved recognition of the supreme authority of the National Government, but prudent and sagacious, as embracing advice really invaluable to the Southern people themselves, if they will only follow it. There is even more than loyal frankness and prudent exhortation in the terms of Gov. BROWN'S address; there is a pointed rebuke to a class among ourselves here, who, without incurring any of the terrible responsibilities of reorganizing the Labor System of the South, seek to throw in brands of discord between master and servant, and encourage the released negroes in idleness by presenting their employers in the light of tyrants, and the freedmen themselves in the character of victims. It is hardly possible to conceive of anything more cruel to the emancipated slaves than the dissemination among them of that doctrine of modern Africanism, that the white resident at the South has no rights which the negro is bound to respect. The fruits of this doctrine are primarily an antagonism in the industrial relations of the two classes—an antagonism the end of which would not be the social elevation of the negro, but his complete ostracism from the great industrial community at the South, and his final relapse into the semi-barbarized condition of the various branches of the same race in other countries.

On Gov. BROWN'S common-sense principle of "organizing a system of labor as speedily as possible which will be just alike to the late master and slave," the great danger of negro ostracism would be avoided. With that danger may be reckoned all the social evils that could be named: idleness, dissipation, unbridled lust, thieving and confirmed barbarism. On the other hand we see present safety and ultimate elevation for the negro in coöperation with his late employer—in habits of obedience to and respect for his employer—so long as he is treated in the spirit in which Gov. BROWN proposes to act. "As I will give," says the Governor, "no advice to others which I will not practice myself, I shall immediately do all that the constitution and laws of my State will permit to emancipate my own slaves, *and shall treat them as free, and will give them part of the crop, or such other wages as may be agreed upon for their future labor.*" This is practical *reconstruction* whether the Northern incendiaries like it or no.

The German Singing Festival.

The great Sangerfest now in progress in this city is altogether beautiful in all its characteristics. It is a beautiful idea that of such a large body of citizens, and such a large number of delegations gathering from the chief cities of the land, not for the purposes of gain or selfishness, not to frame a political platform or secure a party's success, but to celebrate a high festival of music and song, to engage in harmonious contests and strive to excel in the creation and expression of heavenly melody. The concomitants of the festival, such as the hearty fraternization of all concerned in it and the generous hospitality extended by the Singers of this city to their vistors from all the other cities, are also admirable. Then the actual doings, lesser and larger, thus far, such as the great torchlight procession of the societies on Saturday night—the joyous reception of the delegations from abroad and the magnificent song of welcome with which they were saluted in the City Hall Park at midnight—the floral decorations at their headquarters and at the chief places of German resort—these, with the grand sacred concert last night at the Academy of Music, in which over two thousand well-trained singers took part, have been the prominent incidents of the festival up to this time, and all of them have had the profound feeling as well as the superficial impress of the beautiful.

Three more full days of the festival are yet to come, and we suppose that the great open air concert of Wednesday will be at once the climax and the surpassing glory of them all.

The whole affair, in its conception and execution, is a refreshing and noble episode in the severe, hard, practical, selfish course of our everyday existence.

It has been often enough remarked that the Americans are not a musical people. The remark, however, has its limitations and qualifications. Within the last ten years, we have, in our way, made great efforts, and there has been a great change in this matter. In so far as attempts at what may be called household music are concerned, we could hardly have done more. There is no country in the world in which the proportion of families that have pianos, and play upon them, can compare with this. And the demand for this single instrument is so great, so continuous, and grows with such rapidity, that scores of great manufactories, furnished with steam machinery, are hardly competent to supply it. The number of seminaries in which the teaching of music is one of the chief branches is very great, while its elements and practice are also taught in thousands of the public schools. A large proportion of the people will say that they attend church for the sake of the organ, and even a hurdy-gurdy on the street is hailed by delighted crowds. But with all this, it must be confessed that our musical tastes are low; and in the highest branches of the art, as well as in the popular public vocal order so finely illustrated in this festival, we are sadly deficient.

It is here that the Germanic race, resident among us, beside the other great benefits they have conferred upon America, are doing us an incalculable service. In every city or village of the land where there are a few hundred Germans, they have their Sangerbund, and from these, there is growing up through the whole country, and among all its population, a love and knowledge of the works of the great masters of the art of music, as well as of the more popular melodies which spring from and appeal to the universal soul.

We welcome this noble gift to our country. It will purify our manhood, develop our tastes, enrich our character, make life more worthy and less selfish, and elevate us above the gross materialism to which we are prone. We hope that not only the German element, but the whole population will so benefit by this singing festival, that they will be more frequent in their occurrence and greatly extended in their scope.

THE DETROIT CONVENTION.—RECIPROCITY AND ANNEXATION.—The Detroit Convention came to a unanimous conclusion in favor of the renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty. As the whole question of definitely terminating or reviving the Commercial Convention of 1854 turned upon details, the affirmation of the Detroit Conference, perhaps, amounts to less than the supporters of reciprocity may imagine. But the apparent unanimity at Detroit at least shows that there is a disposition among our commercial men to continue trading with the provincials on something like *fair* terms. Whether our neighbors will relish these terms, as we interpret them, is a matter not at all apparent just yet. The most elaborate speech delivered at the convention appears to have been that of Hon. JOSEPH HOWE, of Nova Scotia, which we reproduce this morning in other columns. That gentleman's statements and arguments on a variety of incidental questions, such as the fisheries, the frontier smuggling trade, the neutrality of the colonists, and their thorough devotion to the British Crown, will be found entertaining enough, if not instructive.

It seems that Mr. Consul POTTER, who was present at the convention, made an outside speech, which has given great umbrage in the more loyal provincial circles. Mr. POTTER—whether discreetly or not—offered the opinion that the best way to promote annexation was to refuse a renewal of reciprocity. For this utterance, or for something equivalent thereto, the recall of Mr. POTTER is loudly called for, especially by the pro-rebel press.

BREAD IN HOBOKEN.—A perfectly reliable person tells us that when the New-York bakers began to return to making five cent loaves, the Hoboken bakers "came together" and agreed not to make any. It is added that the ten cent loaves in that suburb are a little larger than the old five cent loaves, but not much. We mention this as one of the combinations which ought to be broken up. Of course Hoboken does not possess a baker with smartness enough to return to old prices and handbill the town to announce it.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 16.

CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

The carpings of certain sore-headed journals at the course of the Secretary of the Treasury in satisfying the large claims against the government by the payment of 25 per cent. in cash and 75 per cent. in certificates, is entirely unjust, in view of the facts of the financial situation. In the first place, the Secretary has no authority to borrow money beyond the $600,000,000 asked for by Mr. FESSENDEN, the last of which is now being marketed by JAY COOKE; secondly, the government is *disbanding an army of eight hundred thousand men, and paying every man up in full*—a thing without a precedent in history—and it is for the satisfaction of the claims of the soldiers that the receipts of the government, from loans and revenue, are now being used. These demands will all be promptly paid, so that the soldier who has received an honorable discharge may go home with a respect for the government that has so faithfully fulfilled its obligations to them; thirdly, the closing up of the accounts of the army calls for a larger amount of money than was anticipated, and as the Secretary can get no relief until Congress meets, he does not propose to have the treasury entirely dried up, and therefore resorts to the only alternative left him—the issue of certificates of indebtedness to the large creditors of the government.

IMMIGRATION TO NORTH CAROLINA.

Efforts are already being made to promote imigration to North Carolina on an extensive scale. Gov. HOLDEN and the leading Union men of the State realize that its social and political regeneration must come by the influx of Northern capital and energy, and for this purpose a general land and immigration agency has been established at Raleigh, which is intended to bring to the notice of the emigrants and capitalists the mineral and agricultural resources of the State. The agency had hardly been opened before over 100,000 acres of land, and many mill sites, town and city lots were offered for sale. The want of money is very great, and prices of real estate are reasonable. Col. J. M. HECK, and R. P. BATTLE, Esq., two of the leading business men of the State, have arrived in this city and will proceed North, to lay before the leading commercial associations of the principal cities and the people generally, the advantages offered for investments in North Carolina. Branch offices will be organized in these cities under the auspices of the Raleigh agency, for furnishing applicants with all necessary information concerning this excellent project. These gentlemen represent the people of North Carolina as not only generally willing, but anxious to see the tide of Northern emigration set toward their State; and in this respect they exhibit a striking contrast with the morose and sullen conduct of most of the people of Virginia. As a general thing the people of the old North State are firmly of the opinion that the prosperity of the State can only be restored by fostering emigration and by such a hearty submission to the Union and the laws as will assure capitalists that their investments are safe beyond a doubt.

THE TRIAL OF MISS HARRIS.

The evidence in the trial of MARY HARRIS is not yet all in, though but little remains to be given. Much time has been taken by the counsel, during the past two days, in arguments upon points raised with reference to the question of the prisoner's insanity. Several well-known physicians have been examined on both sides, and their opinions conflict materially in regard to this case. The closing arguments of counsel will probably being to-morrow, but as the array of talent is pretty strong on both sides, it is not probable that the case will go to the jury before Wednesday.

THE MIDDLE MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Gen. HANCOCK'S headquarters were yesterday transferred from this city to Baltimore, and the General entered upon his duties as Commander of the Middle Department. The same quarters used by Gen. WALLACE for headquarters at Baltimore will be used by Gen. HANCOCK. It has been determined to discontinue the First Army Corps as an organization. The regiments comprising the corps are to be distributed throughout the country. There will be a regiment stationed at each of the following cities: Philadelphia, Columbus, Ohio, Indianapolis, Indiana, Elmira, N. Y., and New-York City. Companies from two regiments will be distributed throughout Vermont, Connecticut and New-Hampshire.

GOVERNOR OF UTAH APPOINTED.

Ex-United States Senator CHARLES DURKEE, of Wisconsin, has been appointed Governor of Utah, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Gov. JAMES D. DOTY, which occurred nearly two months since.

AN EXCELLENT RECORD.

Col. TAGGART'S military school, which has just closed in Philadelphia, has furnished over five hundred officers, free of expense, to the government, all of whom had to pass the rigid examinations of Gen. CASEY'S board.

MAPS OF SHERMAN'S CAMPAIGNS.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. O. M. POE, Chief-Engineer on Gen. SHERMAN'S Staff, is now engaged in completing the maps of the operations of SHERMAN'S great campaigns. The map of the siege of Atlanta is nearly finished, and gives a very clear idea of the magnitude of those operations. Gen. POE was also the Engineer of all the elaborate works constructed in East Tennessee during the operations of Gen. BURNSIDE.

A SOURCE OF ANNOYANCE.

Great annoyance is experienced, prrticularly by the different branches of the War Department, in consequence of the neglect on the part of many soldiers and other persons, who, in writing for information, or in settlement of accounts, fail to give the necessary particulars. In all cases the name, company, regiment and State of a soldier should be plainly given, together with the present address of the writer.

REPLY TO COL. SHAFFNER.

CHAS. H. BURD, a Lieutenant in the Twelfth Veteran Reserve Corps, a practical telegraph operator and electrician, replies to Col. SHAFFNER'S assertions as to the nonconductivity of the Atlantic cable, by stating that shortly after he joined the army in 1861, letters patent were granted him for a valuable invention which will facilitate the working of circuits of very great length. He has worked a circuit of thirteen hundred miles in a heavy rain-storm with forty cups of battery, and expresses the confident belief that the Atlantic cable can be successfully worked at the rate of twenty words per minute; and that a single circuit of four thousand miles can be worked well.

MR. SEWARD AND MR. MONTGOMERY BLAIR.

An amusing episode occurred at the White House Saturday morning. MONTGOMERY BLAIR and some friends called to see the President, who was engaged with Secretary SEWARD. In a few moments the latter came down, and recognizing Mr. BLAIR, greeted him with a cordial shake of the hand and "Good morning, Mr. BLAIR—how do you do—glad to see you," at which MONTGOMERY seemed rather nonplussed. This was noticed by a certain California Senator, standing a few feet distant with a friend, whereupon he ejaculated with an inebriated accent, "*How are you, Monroe Doctrine?*"

REGIMENTS RETURNING HOME.

The following regiments have left this city for their various destinations during the last thirty-six hours: Twelfth New-Jersey Volunteers, 512 officers and men, Trenton, N. J.; Forty-ninth Pennsylvania, 585 officers and men, Harrisburgh; Forty-eighth Pennsylvania, 739 officers and men, Harrisburgh; One Hundred and Forty-seventh Pennsylvania, 274 officers and men, Philadelphia; Ninety-Fifth New-York, 189 officers and men, New-York; Seventy-ninth New-York, 266 officers and men, New-York; One Hundred and Seventieth New-York, 180 officers and men, New-York; One Hundred and Sixty-fourth New-York, 240 officers and men, New-York; One Hundred and Fifty-fifth New-York, 134 officers and men, New-York; Sixty-ninth New-York, 220 officers and men, New-York; Thirty-first Maine, 688 officers and men, Bangor; Second Vermont, 238 officers and men, Burlington. Total, 4,060.

APPLICATIONS FOR PARDON.

About one hundred and fifty applications for pardon were received yesterday by the Attorney-General, and about forty pardons granted—all but one or two being upon the recommendation of Gov. PEIRPOINT, of Virginia, who is just now devoting himself to the relief of the twenty-thousand-dollar class. Among those pardoned yesterday was LEWIS WASHINGTON, of Virginia—the very fag end of that great family—who secured prompt and entire absolution by sending his young, pretty and clipper-tongued wife hither to plead in his behalf. Of course she succeeded.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 16.

SMUGGLING FROM CANADA.

Reports received here show that there are occasional seizures and confiscations of goods smuggled into the United States from the British Provinces. The efficient measures adopted by the Commissioner of Customs, Judge SARGENT, have prevented to a considerable extent such violations of the law.

NATIONAL BANKS.

It has been ascertained on inquiry that the legal limit of three hundred millions of national bank circulation is nearly reached, and therefore the creation of but comparatively few additional institutions under that system will be authorized. The entire number will probably reach sixteen hundred.

THE WORK OF RESTORATION.

Information received here from prominent citizens of the Southern States, gives assurance that the work of restoration is progressing much more smoothly than was anticipated, and that the unfriendly utterances of some of the editors, are not indicative of the pacific spirit of the people.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Mr. DAN BRYANT, whose recent success in Europe is still in the memory of our readers, commences an engagement at this theatre to-night. The pieces selected for the occasion are "The Irish Emigrant" and "Handy Andy." Mr. CHARLES FISHER and Mrs. JENNINGS are also in the cast.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—"Arrah-na-Pogue" will be repeated here until further notice.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—The "Wonder" will be given at this house to-night, with Miss KATE REIGNOLDS as *Donna Violante*.

MEXICO AND THE MONROE DOCTRINE

What is the Monroe Doctrine?—Its Application to the French Invasion—Indian Nationality in Mexico—Our Diplomacy with Mexico.

THE BEECHES, Monday, July 10, 1865.

A recent number of the TIMES contains an able and interesting article (signed "H.," I think) on the application of the Monroe doctrine to Mexico. In that article the writer endeavors to make it appear that the Monroe doctrine does not apply to French occupation of Mexico, because: 1. That the Monroe doctrine is defensive. 2. That we have not undertaken to guarantee any particular form of government, having not interfered in the case of Iturbide, &c., &c.; and 3. That the French went there to collect debts, as we might have done. Now, suppose we admit all this, what does it prove? Exactly nothing in regard to the present case. What the writer has omitted is of more importance than what he has said. He has stated one side of the case very well; but what of the other?

1. What is the Monroe doctrine? Mr. MONROE stated it, in his message Dec. 2, 1823, in clear and explicit words:

> "With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European Power we have not interfered, and shall not interfere. But with the governments who have declared their independence, and maintained it, and whose independence we have on great consideration and on just principles acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them, or controlling in any other manner their destiny, by any European Power, in any other light than as a manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States."

He further declares that we had observed a neutrality between Spain and the new governments, and that we should continue to observe it, provided we didn't see any reason to change our minds.

No human being can mistake this language, nor does the history of the times admit of any doubt upon it. Mexico, Chili, Peru, and other Spanish American States, had just acquired their independence, (it was not the form of government, but the independence of those States, which was in question,) and it was the declared policy of the United States, seconded by Mr. CANNING, then Prime Minister of Great Britain, to secure that independence. This was the object and the purpose. How does that correspond with the French invasion of Mexico?

2. There were two defined elements, which described, in the language of Mr. MONROE, the case of an unfriendly manifestation toward the United States. These were: 1. That the State interfered with should be an independent State on this continent. So was Mexico for forty years. Changes of government, and internal convulsions, she has had; but, of Europe she has been entirely independent. 2. The second element was, that being thus independent, no European Power should attempt to control her destiny. This is precisely what France has done, and nothing else. It is vain to tell any common-sense man that this was not the very object in view. France invades Mexico, to maintain a foreign European Prince upon the throne. Everything done in the case comes precisely within the Monroe doctrine, and does, in fact and in purpose, manifest unfriendly disposition toward this country.

3. The writer has ignored the material fact of the French invasion. This is the declaration of the French Emperor as to his motives. It is true that the joint expedition of France, Spain and England was, by convention, to collect their debts. But the debts were collected long ago, and England and Spain, like honest people, withdrew from Mexico immediately. Why did the French army remain? It remained for the express purpose of controlling the destiny of Mexico. Do not the readers of the TIMES remember the declaration of NAPOLEON on this subject? He declared, in one of his addresses, that he had some grand ulterior object in view, a part of which was to establish the Latin civilization in America. He does not pretend that the French army is remaining in Mexico to collect debts, or for any honest purpose. It is a plain and acknowledged case of an European attempt to "control the destiny" of an independent Spanish American State. It is an exact case under the Monroe doctrine, and if we do not interfere it is because we abandon that doctrine, and for no other reason whatever.

4. What is our diplomatic position toward Mexico? The only diplomatic agent we have from Mexico is one from Juarez. We have never acknowledged the political existence of MAXIMILIAN, and I trust we never will. If we are afraid to maintain the doctrine, which we boldly threw out to the world in 1823, let us, at least, avoid the disgrace of acknowledging our weakness, in the form of diplomacy. If an Austrian Prince is destined to reign over a North American State, by French bayonets, let us at least abstain from beholding our own as well as Mexican degradation.

The writer in the TIMES talks of MAXIMILIAN'S election. Can it be possible that he really believes the Austrian can be maintained in Mexico by Mexican votes? Why not try it? Why not persuade LOUIS NAPOLEON to withdraw his army, and let the gentle MAXIMILIAN repose on the bosom of his people? It would be a pretty sight to see the affectionate demonstration of the Mexican people toward that amiable gentleman. Four-fifths of the Mexicans are native Indians, and JUAREZ is a native Indian. He represents the real Mexican nationality, and what sense is there in attempting this European imposition upon the real Mexican nation? Is it republican? Is it American?

We do not desire war. We do not say that the Monroe doctrine was void. But, since we have thrown down the gauntlet, don't let us quibble out of it. In fact, no war is at all necessary if we at once put forth that moral courage which becomes our profession, our dignity and our strength. The moment France is calmly and deliberately informed that the attempt to control Mexico is an offence to us, she will find means of letting Mexico alone. France was afraid to interfere with with us when we had the rebellion on our hands, and she will be in no haste to make war when we have such a vast naval and military array as can now be called into the field. But, let what may come, let us determine on some course of policy which will comport with our principles and our dignity. The time is not far distant when it may appear that we could have employed the rebel soldiers in better service than in that of a renewal of a political conflict at home. A VETERAN OBSERVER.

Frail Buildings.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am glad to see the efforts your paper is making to reform abuses and correct evils in our "hard-ruled" city. I wish you all the success you deserve, which is all the good I can wish any one.

While you are aiding the poor man to resist the extortions of the dealers in the food we eat, you are not unmindful of other matters; and therefore may be expected to say a word on the subject of our unsafe public buildings. Now that Barnum's Museum is no more, it will not be invidious to call attention to that improper structure, and to express the hope that he will not be inclined if allowed, or allowed if inclined, to erect any such man-trap again.

For years I have trembled with anxiety when any of my little ones were crowded into that frail structure, and have remonstrated against their going into the well that composed its theatre. There has never been a day or a night since performances were conducted in that impossible place of escape, that hundreds of lives (possibly thousands) would not have been the unavoidable result of the accident of yesterday.

Sympathising with Mr. Barnum in his individual loss, and with the public in its general deprivation, I must confess to a sense of relief, that a trap has been removed from our midst. Would that some others were taken from us without loss of life. A CITIZEN.

A Site for a New-York Post-office.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 15, 1865.

Let me suggest, through your paper, that the old Museum property is just the place for the Post-office. A READER OF THE TIMES.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball.

EXCELSIOR, OF BROOKLYN, VS. UNION, OF MORRISANIA—A FINE DISPLAY AND WELL-MERITED TRIUMPH.

Those who visited Morrisania, on Saturday, to witness the first match this season between these clubs, and the first appearance of the Excelsior nine of 1865 in a match, were not only gratified spectators of a very interesting contest, but also of the most attractive attendance of the fair sex seen at a match this season. In fact, the Union Ground has become quite a noted resort for the fair patrons of the game in Morrisania, every attention being shown them by the gay gallants of the Union Club, and due accommodations are specially provided for their fair guests on these occasions. Their efforts to induce the attendance of ladies at their matches have been the means of enabling them to surpass every other club in the community in this respect. Once upon a time, the Brooklyn clubs took the lead in having the most numerous attendance of the fair sex at their matches, but of late years they have become the most ungallant set in the country, although they have the facilities for excelling every other locality.

The match was played quite in the old style of the Excelsiors, when they stood at the head of the list as a model playing club. The Unions played well in many respects, but their friends from Brooklyn led them at almost every point, especially in pitching and catching—BRAINARD'S and LEGGETT'S play surpassing every previous display of the kind we have witnessed this season.

The Excelsior's led from the start, and at the close of the sixth innings they had scored 22 to their adversaries' 4. This was indeed a triumph against such a good nine as the Union's presented. In the last three innings the Union's rallied a little, bringing up their score to 14, but in the same innings the Excelsiors added 21 runs to their score, finally coming out the victors by a total score of 43 to 14; the worst defeat the Union's ever before sustained, that is, it was the highest score ever made against them. The contest throughout was played in the most manly and gentlemanly spirit, and to both parties it was a creditable display. The decisions of the umpires were of the most satisfactory character from beginning to end, and the match proved to be the most pleasant the two clubs ever had together, and the quickest game ever played on the grounds. At the close of the match the Excelsior's were hospitably entertained by their friends. We give the score below:

UNION.	H. L.	Runs.	EXCELSIOR.	H. L.	Runs.
Hudson, 2d b......	2	3	Clyne, 1st b......	3	6
Smith, 1st b......	2	2	Flanly, 2d b......	3	6
Durell, l. f........	2	2	Fletcher, 3d b....	1	5
Hannegan, s. s...	4	1	H. Brainard, p...	6	2
Quick, r. f.........	4	1	Leggett, c.........	1	7
Birdsall, c........	4	0	Patchen, c. f......	3	5
Pabor, p..........	4	1	Moore, l. f........	2	5
Ketcham c. f....	3	2	Jewell, r. f........	5	2
Nicholson, 3d b..	2	2	Whiting, s. s.....	3	5
Total.........	27	14	Total..........	27	43

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Union..........	2	0	0	2	0	0	5	3	2—14
Excelsior......	5	1	6	1	0	9	7	5	9—43

Umpire—Mr. DAKEN, of the Excelsior Club.
Time of game—2 hours 35 minutes.
Fly-catches made—Union, 5; Excelsior, 10.
Scorers—Messrs. ALBRO and HOLT.

Cricket.

NEWARK *vs.* NEW-YORK.—The return match between these clubs will be commenced this (Monday) morning, at 10 o'clock, on the Bedford Cricket grounds, Brooklyn, direct access to which is had by the Fulton-avenue cars from Fulton ferry. The elevens will be as follows:

New-York—Higham, Sharp, Hudson, Byron, Crossley, Miller, North, Suydam, Lester, Nash and Stein.

Newark—Bullus, Hollis, Petty, Kidd, Jefferson, Hattersly, Walters, Baker, Warner, Ford and Williams.

It is to be a two days match if the four innings are not played out to-day.

THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

Speech of Hon. Joseph Howe at the Detroit Convention—The Intimate Relations of the two Countries—Feeling in Canada against Annexation.

We give below the most important and interesting portions of the speech of Hon. JOSEPH HOWE, of Halifax, at the Detroit Convention.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

Our worthy friend from Maine talked yesterday about our trade in slices. I am showing you how many slices you got before the Reciprocity Treaty. [Loud cheers and laughter.] Now, Sir, in speaking of a ship, I speak of that which represents all these various branches of industry. I say, moreover, that Great Britain, with a liberality that would do honor to any country, has thrown open this trade to you. She says to you and to us, you are both dear and interesting to me; you are both members of my family; it is true you live on the opposite side of the river, and she confers upon her colonies no advantages which she does not give to the American citizen. Your vessels can go from Canada to St. John, from St. John to Newfoundland, from there to every British coast. And yet if we bring a cargo to you we must unload it at the port to which it was originally bound. You do not give us the privilege of going from port to port, neither upon the lakes nor anywhere. Now that is a pretty large slice. [Cheers.] To give a single illustration of that, a gentleman from Prince Edward's Island has been kind enough to call my attention to the fact that two American vessels are now plying between Boston and a portion of Nova Scotia, and finishing their voyage at Prince Edward's Island. They leave Boston and turn in at Halifax with whatever has to be left there. They call again at the various other ports on their route; in fact, they perform a regular coasting voyage around the Colonies. We not only allow them that privilege, but we give them $8,000 a year for doing it. Now, then, it is quite clear that before we touched the Reciprocity Treaty at all, Great Britain had extended to this country privileges and advantages of inestimable value. The Reciprocity Treaty was a special arrangement, forced upon both countries by a long frontier, by the proximity of such fishing grounds, and by the difficulty of drawing accurate and recognized boundaries upon the sea. I need not enter upon the history of this question, which has been most succinctly given by LORENZO SABINE, Esq., in his very able reports to the Boston Board of Trade. It is sufficient for us to know that for forty years the use by American citizens of the in-shore fisheries upon the coasts of British America, was in controversy between the governments, that even your American fishing vessels were seized or driven off, it being impossible to define accurately a sea-line of over 10,000 miles—that disputes were endless, tending alternately to the employment of naval force, with evident danger of collisions and of war. You may draw a boundary line upon land between two countries, but when you come to deal with the moving limits of the ocean, you find how difficult it is to measure with accuracy. When a fisherman is called upon to decide whether he is three miles from a headland or three leagues, it is sometimes rather difficult, even on a clear day, and if it happens to be foggy, it is absolutely impossible. Now the Reciprocity Treaty was forced upon both countries by difficulties of this character. Every year the American fishing vessels were seized or driven off, it being impossible to define the distances from the shore with accuracy. I remember very well that long controversy, and I remember there was not a Summer when we had not to fit out several cruisers for the protection of our fisheries, and at last your government could not, without being neglectful of the rights and interests of their own people, avoid sending down a squadron into these waters. And when the officers in command of these vessels got together, they found that their duties were such as it was impossible to discharge. The service was one eminently calculated to embroil the two countries in war, and would have done so—it could not be carried on by any man however well-disposed—and the natural result would have been angry questioning and ultimate war, and after we had spent $4,000,000 or $5,000,000 in war, we should have had to make a new convention or a new treaty. But let me say that the arrangement by which this was prevented was not so much to the satisfaction of the maritime provinces whose fisheries were thus given up to competition with you.

THE CANADA TARIFFS.

On the other hand, the Canadians, seeing that the great staples of the United States were freely admitted into every port of the British Empire, naturally claimed that their breadstuffs should pass with equal freedom into the United States, the greater portion being only in transitu to the mother country. The maritime provinces, admitting breadstuffs from the United States duty free, and all their manufactures under low import duties not exceeding 10 and 12½ per cent., naturally claimed that their manufactured staples should be admitted into this country. They as fairly claimed their tonnage should be entitled to the right of registry in the United States, and to a participation in its coasting trade. Some objections have been made to the mode in which the people of Canada have dealt with the Reciprocity Treaty. I am not so well acquainted with the fiscal arrangements of Canada as some other gentlemen who are here; but let me say, without going much into debate, that the objection of Mr. SEYMOUR was that Canada had raised her tariff. Well, that is true. But why did she do so? The people of the British Provinces being emulous of being in an equal position with this country, had been penetrated with a desire for railroads and public conveyances, and for that purpose the Government of Canada was compelled to advance money to an extent and with a rapidity which has been remarkable, and they pressed on with their public works, such as conals and railroads, and Canada contrasts favorably now with any other country of the same age. [Cheers.] This could not be done without money, and the money being spent had to be paid. I saw something of a speech made in Congress by a man from the State of Maine. He says Canada has got so rich out of this Reciprocity Treaty that she has built these railroads and spent $15,000,000 of money upon them. Where did it come from? $10,000,000 of it came from the pockets of British capitalists, so that that amount was brought here and spent in a country close beside you, and must have been profitable to you, besides you having the use of these roads.

CANALS.

Passing from the subject of railroads, let us speak of canals. I candidly confess that when I came to this convention I was ignorant on the subject of Western extension, but I listened with great pleasure to the speeches made here, and especially to that of Mr. LITTLEJOHN, and I began to feel the importance of the question. But this had been felt in Canada for many years. Has not Canada always been in advance of you in trying to improve the course of navigation? I know at this moment that a large portion of her debt has been expended in these canal improvements to accommodate the great West, and I know there is no question at this time which engrosses their attention more than how they can best extend these highways of commerce. [Cheers.] And let me say that, from what I have heard here, when New-York, and Pennsylvania, and Canada have done their best, and made their canals as efficient as they could, there would be business enough to occupy them all, and will still crowd all these avenues. [Loud cheers.] The Reciprocity Treaty was a compromise of all these claims and interests. For the provinces, it was an unfair compromise. The right of registry and to trade coastwise was not conceded. The free interchange of the produce of the soil, the forest and the mine was satisfactory. The right to navigate Lake Michigan was perfectly fair to both countries.

THE FISHERIES.

Now that is slice third you got before the treaty. But the retention of the bounties gave to the fisheries of the United States an unfair advantage, and for the free navigation of the rivers and canals of British America the equivalents were given. To the maritime provinces, the opening of the in-shore fisheries with the right to dry and cure fish upon the coasts, was particularly distasteful. So long as American fisheries were kept outside of a line drawn three marine miles from the headlands, as fixed by the convention of 1818, the mackerel, herring and alewife fisheries were secure from intrusion within those limits, and the codfishery within the great bays of Newfoundland was a close preserve, while the protection of the revenue in all the provinces gave their governments but little concern. But the moment that American fishermen had obtained the right to fish in all the bays, harbors and estuaries of British America, their line of operations was doubled in length, and the privilege, if they choose to use it, of carrying on illicit trade with the inhabitants of the sea-coast, and of sending goods into the interior free of duty, gave them facilities extremely difficult to control. A very large amount of spirits and manufactures have in this way been introduced into the maritime provinces free of duty, within the past ten years, that it would not be easy to trace in the regular trade returns. So distasteful was this great concession, without equivalent, to the people of the Lower Provinces, that it was denounced by some of their oldest public men as an unrequitted sacrifice of their interests. Now the gentleman from Buffalo yesterday asked if he had not a right to fish on the banks of Newfoundland. I say you have, but there are great bays in it, twenty miles across; these are all full of cod-fish, and it is these inshore fisheries that the people of Newfoundland chiefly value. We gave you all that, and you can now obtain the fish that are most valued. In this convention, it is but right to show, that whether the treaty was fair or unfair in the workings of it, the citizens of this country have had advantages not contemplated when it was signed. The arrangement was concluded on the 5th of June, 1854, but was not to come into full effect until ratified by the Colonial Legislature. Mr. MARCY requested that pending the decision of the Provinces, the American fishermen should be permitted to enter upon the in-shore fisheries in as full and ample a manner, as they would be, when the treaty should have been approved. The concession was yielded and the British and Colonial cruisers withdrawn. When the Colonies claimed free entry for their products, pending the ratification of the treaty, in return for this concession, existing revenue laws were pleaded, and this very reasonable claim was denied. So at the outset the citizens of the Republic enjoyed the chief advantages of the treaty for nearly a year before the Colonists were practically brought within its scope and operation. Again, when the civil war broke out, one-half the seaboard of the United States was blockaded, and the advantages of the Reciprocity Treaty, so far as the consumption of the 10,000,000 of people of the South was a benefit to the provinces, were withdrawn. Assuming that the treaty was only for ten years, it will be seen that for the whole of that period the people of this country have enjoyed all the benefits for which they stipulated, while the British Americans for one year of the ten have derived no benefit at all, and for four entire years have lost the consumption of one-third of the people with whom, by the treaty, they were entitled to trade. Recognizing the political necessities of the period, British subjects have made no complaints of this exclusion, but it ought to be borne in mind, now the whole subject is about to be revived.

THE MAGNITUDE OF THE INTERNATIONAL TRADE.

Looking at the industrial results of the treaty, any fair-minded and dispassionate man must admit that they have far surpassed in utility and value all that could have been hoped by the most sanguine advocate of the measure in 1854. The trade of the United States and of the provinces, feeble, restricted, slow of growth and vexatious before, has been annually swelled by mutual exchange and honorable competition, till it is represented by a grand total of $456,350,391 in about nine years. This amount seems almost incredible, but who can hazard an estimate of the figures by which this trade will be expressed ten or twenty years hence, if this wise adjustment of our mutual interests be not disturbed? If there be any advantage in a balance of trade, the returns show that the citizens of the United States have had it to the extent of $55,951,145. But in presence of the great benefits conferred upon both countries by this measure, it would be a waste of time to chaffer over their distribution. In the interests of peace and honest industry, we should thank Providence for the blessing, and confidently rely upon the wisdom of our statesmen to see that it is preserved. I have seen a couple of American fishermen capture their 500 barrels of herrings in an afternoon on the coast of Labrador. The farmer sows his seed, and while he sleeps it is growing; the banker sleeps and his bank is discounting all the time. So the fisherman sets his net, and in the morning he has 12 or 14 barrels of mackerel, and now that mackerel sell at $18 a barrel, it will be seen that God works for him. If complaint has been made against Canada for her tariff, no complaint has ever been made against us, and the Boston Board of Trade have said that the maritime provinces have acted in good faith under the treaty, and have given no cause for complaint, and it could not be otherwise. Newfoundland has no manufactures, and she takes her pork and many other things from this country. An idea has prevailed in this country that letting our fish into your markets would reduce the price of fish caught by your fishermen. The demand is so great that all we can catch and all you can catch will be unable to supply it. When I commenced life I used to purchased mackerel at $4 a barrel. I have since paid $20 for it in Halifax; so that the price of mackerel has constantly and steadily increased ever since I was a boy. Last year there was in the mackerel fisheries, instead of 250 sail, which you had before the treaty, 600 vessels; instead of 2,750 tons, you have now 9,000 tons; and the cash value, instead of $1,000,000 is more than $5,000,000. Before the treaty mackerel was worth $12, it is now worth half as much more. I have been much amused with another objection to this treaty. I must say that our American cousins are not wanting in shrewdness and caution. The idea to which I allude is that of smuggling across the frontier into this country. Well, for a long time, your duties were lower than ours. What happened? Why, our friend, Mr. SABINE, told you that he was bred a smuggler. He could not be bred in Eastport and be anything else. The whole of the coast of Maine and Massachusetts were engaged in that business, and small blame to them. [Laughter.] We had revenue officers placed at every point, and though a revenue officer has no respect for a smuggler, I am not quite sure that a political economist ought not to have, because the smuggler is the check upon the extravagance of the government and an excessive increase of taxation, [loud cheers,] and any government that increases its taxation too fast will be kept in check by the smuggler.

HOW THE TRADE IN FISH OPERATES.

Now, for the last half century, this was in your favor. For the last few months the boot has been on the other leg. I am not prepared to say that it would not pay to smuggle some goods from the provinces, but if that be the case you are entitled to protect yourself against it. But, gentlemen, bear this in mind, that in giving you the right to fish in our harbors, we gave you the right to smuggle there. I represent Halifax, which was 100 miles from the entrance of the harbor, and seventy miles of that are full of fish. Down comes a little fishing vessel from the State of Maine. She has got salt, and nets, and twines, and lines, and some pork and apple sauce. Who can tell what she has got in the salt? [Loud laughter.] Why, sir, we sometimes laugh at Yankee notions—I only regret one of them is what we call "white-eye." [Laughter.] It is a most life-destroying spirit, which they will bring into our country, and it all comes in the salt. [Renewed laughter.] So of tea and lard, and it all comes into our province in the salt. A vessel comes in and a revenue officer goes to it, and the fisherman says, "I have a right to be here;" and the Custom-house officer goes away, and very soon the "white-eye" is taken out of the salt. [Laughter.] Nothing seems more plausible than for you to say, "Now, you let us in to fish on your coasts, [laughter,] and we will let you fish on ours." [Renewed laughter.] It seems perfectly fair and just. It seems a very just proposition. Well, now, it is just about such another proposition as two farmers being together, and one had impoverished his farm, and the other had enriched his by good cultivation. The former says to the latter, "We will cut down our fences, and your cattle can run on my farm as mine do on yours." That was our case. I was in the Legislature of Nova Scotia where this treaty was made, and I was surprised that we should give up our good fisheries to you, and only have as an equivalent the fishing on your coast where no fisherman would go. [Laughter.] We have never taken any fish out of your harbors, and I do not know how many fish you have taken out of ours. So my worthy friend, the late Vice President, will allow me to say that that was another slice. [Loud applause and laughter.] Now, sir, I have named these matters to show that whether the treaty was fair or unfair, in the workings of it the citizens of this country have had all the advantages. Now, my friend from Maine has complimented us on our wisdom; and I want to tell him that now we are shrewd enough to see our interests after ten years of experience. You got the advantage of the fisheries a year before us. Then you stipulated that you would give us the liberty to compete with you for the consumption of 30,000,000 of people, but within the last four years you have deprived us of part of that.

Mr. ALLEN—Has there not been an equivalent in that four years in the shape of profits from blockade-runners from Halifax?

Mr. HOWE—I will speak of that matter presently, and show you where it came from. I will not go into the economical questions connected with this treaty, for I know that people generally do not trade unless they get something by it. The balance of trade will adjust itself, for as long as people go to trade, it must be to their interest to do it. But in reference to this balance of trade, the returns of your own government show that it has been in your favor to the extent of $55,000,000. Now, I say, in the interest of peace, and harmony, and industry, you should thank Providence for this great blessing, and confidently rely on the wisdom of your statesmen to perpetuate it. [Cheers.] I will now address myself to one or two points which have been touched upon by some of the speakers during this convention. My friend Mr. HAMLIN seemed reluctant that any expression of opinion should go from this body. When any expression goes, it must go from American citizens. All we can do is to express an individual opinion. It is for American citizens to judge of what their own rights are. That is for you, and not for us to determine. But I do not believe that any expression of opinion, from any body of men in this country, will be looked upon as an interference with the authority of this government, if I know the man at the head of your affairs, and understand your system of government. [Applause.] I may say that I believe this whole matter might be safely left in the hands of the very able man who presides over your State Department. [Cheers.] I have no hesitation in saying, as a British subject, that the manner in which he has dealt with the variety of vexed questions between the two countries, for the last four years, gives me a fair assurance that upon this question, as upon all others, he will deal with these important interests as an intelligent, able and experienced statesman. [Loud cheers.] But I quite agree with Mr. HAMLIN and other gentlemen, that in making this treaty you must have regard to the revenue you have to raise. I know that to be perfectly true. You have had a large expenditure, and I entirely approve of the spirit in which this assembly recognizes the duty of the government to sustain the credit of the country and maintain its obligations. We know you must do that. Why, if you did not, we should share in the disgrace; we should feel, as a part of the British family, that you had issued these bonds and sent them largely into foreign countries, and we should be disgraced as well as you, if you did not sustain them. [Cheers.] But I believe that the resources of this country are so vast and varied, and the development of the industry is so rapid and extensive, that you will be able to master this debt, maintain your credit and deal with your neighbors in a kindly spirit beside. Why, Sir, it was said by your minister that this treaty could not be renewed, in consequence of your financial wants, there is not a man in the colonies but would take that answer. [Cheers.] But if it were done in any other way, they would say "it is not done from necessity—it is not done for revenue—it is done in temper, and it is an indication of the feeling which we must endeavor to eradicate. If Mr. SEWARD or any of your Ministers tell us that they cannot retain this treaty and have a revenue, we shall be satisfied, and will live beside you and be good neighbors, and wait until your finances are in a better condition. [Loud cheers.] Now, I quite admit the general principle laid down by Mr. HAMLIN, but it is not wise to enter into treaties that shall withdraw large portions of produce from the operation of general revenue laws. But there may be circumstances that will render it expedient to make exceptions to that rule. We have a large indebtedness in England. But, nevertheless, one of the most notable illustrations of this principle was that great achievement by that noble man whose loss is deplored by all parties—who was in all respects a representative Englishman—I mean RICHARD COBDEN. [Great applause.] The treaty that he concluded with France was justified by the public necessities and the importance of that trade. And the exception to the rule in the case of the Reciprocity Treaty is justified in the same way. The treaty was essentially a reciprocity treaty in point of effect.

BLOCKADE-RUNNING.

Now, a word or two as to blockade-running. The gentleman from Buffalo asked me whether we did not get some compensation by blockade-running, in the last four years, for the loss of the consumption of our fish by the Southern States? I will answer his question, and say certainly not. We have fifty seaports, at each of which we maintain custom-house officers. But one of these seaports has had anything to do with blockade-running. Now, then, if fifty citizens of this country, having the option to do a thing, had not done it in only one instance, it would be rather hard to bring a charge against the whole lot for the wrong done by one. But who has carried this blockade-running on? Not our Nova Scotia merchants. Has anybody put any Nova Scotia capital into the business? I do not believe five pounds. Then where did the capital come from? It came from your own country, either in the form of gold brought there, or it came in the shape of bills to be drawn on the cotton loan in England by your own people. A gentleman from New-York, or Portland, or Boston, or anywhere else, comes down there and goes to one of our merchants and says I want to buy 100 barrels of pork. He buys it and ships it to whatever place he chooses. Our merchant has his commission, and that is all he has to do with it. Even in this way I know of very few merchants who have touched it at all. There are a few, a very few, but whether they have made anything by it I do not know. It has not amounted to anything as a business as compared with the general volume of our colonial trade. I have not been home lately, but I should not be very much surprised if when I get there I find that a good many of the purchases made in our country by your people were paid for by bills of exchange drawn on the cotton loan in England. I should not be very much surprised if, now that the rebellion has caved in so rapidly they found some of these bills had not been paid in England. Now let me say something as to the maratime Provinces. There has never been an act committed in these four Provinces whose interests are affected by this treaty, that could or ought to be construed by any American as an act against this country. [Hear, hear.] It is true that there was a steamboat captured off the coast of Maine by some of your citizens, but the Court of Admiralty took charge of the matter and disposed of it in a legitimate and proper manner, and the whole thing was settled. There was not a man in Nova Scotia who believed in firing revolvers upon the decks of steamers or committing other outrages thereon. In that matter of the *Chesapeake*, public opinion with us was not even divided. Seven-tenths of the people of the Provinces thought it to be an act of piracy and resented it as such.

THE ST. ALBANS ROBBERS.

Not a word as to St. Albans. I know there was not a man in this country who felt that more deeply than we did in the Provinces. I can only speak for Nova Scotia, and I know that we felt it to be an act of piracy and murder. As to the right of asylum, is there a British subject that would give it up? [No, no.] There is not an Englishman that would not fight for three years with any nation on the face of the earth, sooner than give it up. [Great cheers.] Look at your own country. Suppose there was a revolution in Italy, or an overturn of the Government of Sardinia, and some refugees landed at New-York, seeking asylum, is there an American citizen that would suffer them to be touched. [Some cries of "No."] We have arranged by extradition that felons shall be given up and they should be. Why, Sir, I have sympathy with a man who could desire to overturn the Government of Canada, if he acts like a man and a hero; but am I to sympathize with crime? When your great President recently fell by the hand of an assassin, was there a single Englishman whose blood did not curdle in his veins? We must, however, maintain this right of asylum on our side; but while we do so, it does not follow that we sympathize with rebels. I might plead that your own people do, but I will not so plead. I will admit that when a fight begins, people everywhere are attracted to it. Nobody can see two dogs fight in a street, or two cocks in a yard, but he sympathizes with one, and generally with the weakest. But I will show you that our sympathy, despite all that has been said to the contrary, ought to be weighed in the balance against the acts of assistance which your own citizens have given to the South. For one transaction that we have had with the men of the Southern States you have had fifty. We might make charges against you in this war, that you have attracted our young people across the border to assist in fighting your battles, and for one man that can be found in the armies of the South from British America, there can be fifty shown in the armies of the North. [Cheers.] During the last Summer I met thirty Canadians coming home, in one car, who had been in your service. I have had my own trials as well. One of my boys took it into his head to go off and enter your army, and he has been fighting for two years in the Twenty-third Ohio Regiment, in all the heavy battles and skirmishes through which it has passed. [Loud cheers.] But I may say, that any personal benefit I may obtain from the Reciprocity Treaty will never pay that boy's mother and me, for the anxiety we have felt, but when he produced to me the certificate, signed by his commanding officer, saying that he had done his duty and been faithful, and borne himself as a true gentleman and soldier, I confess to you that I felt that it was a consolation. [Tremendous applause, followed by hearty cheering for the boy.]

THE LOYALTY OF THE BLUE-NOSES TO THE BRITISH CROWN.

There is not a man that is fit to be called a man in in British America, that, whatever happens to this treaty, would have his feelings of loyalty or affection affected for a moment. [Loud cheers.] I speak for the Provinces, when I say that there is not a man that could be tolerated for an hour, either in public or private society, who would entertain such sentiments. And why is this, Sir? It is because we do not respect your government or value your freedom? No, but because the very thought would be a breach of good faith, and make us traitors to the obligation we owe to our country. [Loud and prolonged cheers.] You know the feeling that exists in this country at this moment toward what you call a copperhead or a traitor. [Cheers and laughter.] A nice life he gets, and if there is such a thing as a copperhead or traitor in British America he will have a nice life too. I make this prediction that whenever a man starts with that proposition in the provinces he will be a fugitive from public and private life in less than three months. [Applause.] The very boy I spoke of would rather blow my brains out than take down the honored flag of his country. And why should not a Nova Scotion honor his flag as you honor yours. Would you not despise him if he did not? [Applause.] Why do we think the most highly of those gallant men who have marched under your flag and carried it triumphantly from battle-field to battle-field? It is more natural that we should sympathize with the men who faithfully discharged their public obligations, than with those who are traitors to our cause. [Cheers.] But if any man in this country supposes that the acceptance or the withdrawal of this treaty can affect us in this matter, he is cherishing an illusion. [Loud cheers.]

Ford's Theatre—Letter from the Proprietor to a Clergyman.

The following letter appeared in the Washington *Chronicle* of July 14:

To the Editor of the Chronicle:

I read in yesterday's issue the communication of the Rev. Mr. B. H. NADAL, relative to this theatre. Waiving much concerning the profession of the actor, that I deeply regretted to see as coming from so able and brilliant a minister of the Gospel, I merely wish to say *that up to July 1 my theatre was up for sale at a stated price*—a value placed upon it by real-estate men in this city, including W. E. SPALDING, Esq., owner of Grover's Theatre. My necessities required immediate action; the necessities of others having claims upon me were equally urgent, including a large number of dependent people. The property is mine, and my business is one alike legitimate and lawful. Coupled with my rights was the failure to purchase, in itself some evidence that the public were not adverse to the continuance of dramatic performances in the building. If I did not "appreciate the national feeling and the national conscience," am I alone guilty? The late President was alike my friend, my patron, and my benefactor. I tried practically to do all I could in respect and reverence for his memory. Cheap lip service is distasteful to me, and where I find but little else, I begin to doubt the sincerity of those who question my motives. I do not now refer to your reverend correspondent.

I object, however, to an inference which may be justly drawn from your article of the 4th inst., and his communication. The theatre does not carry "profanity and pollution" with it. Older than the Christian Church; ennobled by the grandest intellect which God in His infinite wisdom his yet vouchsafed mankind; patronized by the good and great everywhere, and here by every President, from GEORGE WASHINGTON to ABRAHAM LINCOLN inclusive, it is worthy of kinder words than you give, and capable of better results than your reverend correspondent appears willing to acknowledge, even should it retain its home in the house on Tenth-street.

For the Church (taught within its sacred portals some lessons, the results of which, I hope, have become evident in my life) I have no words but of respect and duty; and I can fully appreciate Rev. Mr. NADAL'S good intentions; and I will say I am willing at any time to test the sincerity of those who appear to desire a change in the uses of the building. But I must claim the rights belonging to my citizenship—the absolute control of my property, and the perfect right to prosecute my lawful business. I do not fear in Washington the slightest interference from her citizens. All that I could hear were words of kindness. I had received but one anonymous note ("a weak invention of the enemy") previous to last Monday night. I have heard of no other threat, and I feel sure that lawless violence will not intrude again in my building. The Mayor and Superintendent of Police both concur in this opinion. On Monday evening last not the slightest manifestation of ill-feeling was apparent. Citizens and soldiers appeared alike astonished at the orders closing the doors. Consequently, it *was too much to say* "that such an idea (the opening) could only be agreeable to the enemies of the cause in which Mr. LINCOLN fell."

Now, on my account, and in behalf of my helpless and unemployed company, I ask of you and of your reverend correspondent, that, if your views cannot be carried out immediately, to advance the next best thing—my rights, in a legal, lawful and a moral sense.

Very respectfully, JOHN T. FORD.
FORD'S THEATRE, July 13.

No Better Blood Purifier can be Obtained than Dr. JAYNE'S Alterative. It contains no concealed poisons, no mercurial or other metallic preparations, but is a combination of those articles which long experience has proven to possess the most efficient alterative and deobstruent properties. It acts directly on the blood, stimulates the digestive and secretive organs, and enables the liver, kidneys, &c., to perform their proper functions. Its efficacy is established by its long sustained popularity, and by the many cures it has effected, a number of which are published each year in JAYNE'S Almanac. Read them and be convinced. Sold by all druggists.

Depend upon it, Mothers, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for all diseases of children, is a safe and sure medicine. It has stood the test of thirty years, and never known to fail. It regulate the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and cures wind colic; produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated **Toilet Soap,** in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest materials,** is **mild** and **emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented,** and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

Dr. Von Eisenberg,
INVENTOR OF THE FAMOUS
AESTHETICO-NEURALGICON,
THE CELEBRATED APPARATUS FOT THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES OF THE EYE, EAR, CHRONIC CATARRH, LUNGS, THROAT, HEART AND CONSUMPTION,
may be consulted at his residence,
No. 816 BROADWAY.

Do not Waste your Money Buying any of the numerous worthless articles called GOLD PENS, which have flooded the market for the last few years, when at lower prices you can get pens which are acknowledged to be the BEST IN THE WORLD.

Avoid the shameless Upstarts, whose lack of brains compels them to attempt imitation, *even to the advertisement*. If you want the full value of your money, call on A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, or inclose stamp for circular.

Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor.—Twenty-five years of constant use has convinced everybody who has tried it that this salve is the very best. Cures Burns, Piles, Corns, Rheumatism, Erysipelas, Sores and Sprains, when all other remedies have failed. Try a 25-cent box. Buy the genuine. New private black stamp. Signature, H. DALLEY, in white, on the end. Depot, No. 43 Liberty-st., New-York.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

U. S. Postal Currency—In denominations to suit may be obtained in packages of $5 and $10 each, by applying at the Cashier's window, *Times* Office.

Marvin's Safe
TRIUMPHANT.
IMMENSE DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.
NEW-YORK, July 14, 1865.
Messrs. Marvin & Co.:
GENTLEMEN: In reply to your inquiries as to how your safe stood the great fire which consumed Barnum's Museum and the entire block of adjoining buildings, we would say that everything in it was preserved in perfect order, almost as good as new. The safe gives good evidence of the great heat for several hours. When our store is rebuilt we shall want another, as after such a test we shall have none but your patent.
Yours truly,
WILLETTS & SKIDMORE,
Nos. 155 and 157 Fulton-st.
A full assortment of Marvin's Patent Fire and Burglar Safes always on hand.
MARVIN & CO.,
No. 265 Broadway.

A Raid.—Now is the time to commence using Dutcher's Lightning Fly-killer and keep the house clear of flies all Summer. Sold by all Druggists.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch, and lock-stitch sewing-machines. No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Howe Sewing Machine Company, Elias HOWE, Jr., President, No. 629 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine, No. 508 Broadway.

What is Death?—It is a total paralyzation of the nervous system; beware then of the first symptoms of nervous disease. Brace the system with BIOKRENE. This delightful vegetable elixir diffuses a delicious vital glow through every fibre, and removes every disability that interferes with the healthy exercise of the animal functions. Depot No. 28 Dey-st.

Pianos and Melodeons to Let.—Forty new and second-hand 7-octave square and upright Pianos, of different makes, to let, in the city or country, or for sale on monthly installments. Prices reduced. Manufactory and Warerooms, No. 431 Broadway, New-York.
HORACE WATERS.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

BIRTHS.

WHEELER.—At the Grammercy Park Hotel, on Sunday, July 16, at 5:15 A. M., the wife of DE WITT CLINTON WHEELER, Esq., of a son.

MARRIED.

BACON—TURNER.—On Wednesday, July 12, at Todmorden, Delaware Co., Penn., by Rev. Henry Brown, Rev. GEO. W. BACON, of New-York, and Miss SUSAN M., daughter of Wm. Turner, Esq. No cards.

HUBBARD—KNAPP.—Near Sing Sing, on Wednesday, July 12, at the residence of the bride's uncle, E. D. Truesdell, by Rev. Wilson Phraner, L. PRESCOTT HUBBARD, Jr., of Portland, Me., and HATTIE L., daughter of the late Reuben Knapp, of New-York.

DIED.

BILLINGE.—Suddenly, on Saturday evening, July 15, BENJAMIN L. BILLINGE, Esq., for several years connected with the law office of Gen. Sandford.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

CONKLIN.—On Saturday, July 15, HANNAH, wife of Isaac Conklin.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 276 West 18th-st., Tuesday, July 18, at 2 o'clock P. M.

DOBIE.—At sea, on Tuesday, July 11, on board of U. S. steamer *United States*, of congestion of the brain, Mrs. JAMES H. DOBIE, of New-Orleans, La.

☞ New-Orleans papers please copy.

DRISLER.—In Greenburgh, Westchester County, on Friday, July 14, CATHARINE, widow of the late Henry Drisler, in the 77th year of her age.

DUNNING.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, July 16, OGDEN K. DUNNING, aged 40 years.

The funeral will take place Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his brother, No. 296 Jay-st., Brooklyn.

☞ New-Orleans papers please copy.

HOEY.—In Jersey City, on Saturday, July 15, JOHN HOEY, in the 30th year of his age, a Sergeant Co. G, 5th N. J. Volunteers.

The friends of the family, and those of his regiment who still survive, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from Hedding M. E. Church, Montgomery-st., Jersey City, on Monday, July 17, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

JANES.—On Friday, July 14, at Poultney, Vt., CHARLES HOBART, youngest son of Abigail H. and Jonathan Janes, aged 6 months and 5 days.

Funeral this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from No. 37 Taylor-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

JORDAN.—On Sunday, July 16, AMBROSE L. JORDAN, in the 77th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family, and members of the bar, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from the Church of the Transfiguration, East 29th-st., Tuesday, July 18, at 4½ o'clock P. M.

JUMEL.—On Sunday morning, July 16, at her late residence, at Washington Heights, Madam ELIZA B. JUMEL, in the 92d year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of the Intercession, Washington Heights, on Tuesday afternoon, July 18, at 2 o'clock.

KOUWENHOVEN.—At Flatlands, on Sunday, July 16, GERTRUDE, wife of William G. Kouwenhoven, and daughter of Teunis G. Bergen, in the 34th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the Church in the village of Flatlands, on Tuesday, July 18, at 3 o'clock P. M.

QUARMBY.—On Thursday, July 13, JONATHAN QUARMBY, a native of Halifax, Yorkshire, England, aged 68 years.

His remains were interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

ROCHE.—On Saturday, July 15, ALBERT DE FOREST, only child of Richard W. and Louise De Forest Roche, aged 14 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his grandfather, Cornilius V. De Forest, No. 206 East 19th-st., on Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

STORM.—At Stonington, N. Y., on Saturday, July 15, THEODORUS STORM.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at his residence at Stormville, on Tuesday, 18th inst., at 2 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at Fishkill Landing Depot at 7 o'clock.

TAIT.—At Morristown, N. J., on Friday, July 14, LOUISA M., wife of Robert S. Tait, of this city, and daughter of Joseph Kerr, of Philadelphia, Penn.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at Morristown, on Monday next, July 17, at 11 o'clock A. M. Cars leave foot of Barclay-st., at 8:30 A. M., returning at 3 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

IMMENSE PRICES PAID FOR OLD BOOKS—500,000 old and new books on hand, selling at half price. LEGGAT BROTHERS, No. 113 Nassau-st., below Beekman.

AN ENTIRELY NEW INVENTION IN DENTISTRY.

Dr. LEVETT'S "PATENT" in COMBINATION with a gold web and rubber base for artificial teeth. It forms the LIGHTEST, most DURABLE and ELASTIC Denture yet produced, occupying but half the space in the mouth heretofore deemed indispensable, while its adhesion is perfect. No. 777 Broadway, opposite Stewart's.

BURNING OF THE MUSEUM.
LETTER FROM MR. BARNUM.
NEW-YORK, July 14, 1865.
Messrs. Herring & Co.:
GENTLEMEN: Though the destruction of the American Museum has proved a serious loss to myself and the public, I am happy to verify the old adage, that, "It's an ill wind that blows nobody good," and, consequently, congratulate you that your well-known safes have again demonstrated their superior fire-proof qualities in an ordeal of unusual severity.
The safe you made for me some time ago was in the office of the Museum, on the second floor, back part of the building, and in the hottest of the fire.
After twenty-four hours of trial it was found among the debris, and on opening it this day has yielded up its contents in very good order—books, papers, policies of insurance, bank bills, all in condition for immediate use, and a noble commentary on the trustworthiness of Herring's Fire-proof Safes. Truly yours,
P. T. BARNUM.

HERRINGS PATENT CHAMPION SAFES,
The most reliable protection from fire now known.
HERRING & CO.'S PATENT BANKERS' SAFES, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron, the best security against a burglar's drill ever manufactured.
HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.
FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia.
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ESTABLISHED 1809.
ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS
Manufacturers of
SOAP AND CANDLES.
Pearl Mottled Best Family, Genuine Castile, Toilet and other soaps, constantly on hand.
Store No. 211 Washington-st.; Factory No. 440 West-st

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA MORBUS, &c.
Immediate and certain cure—HEGEMAN'S DIARRHŒA REMEDY, used with uniform success since the cholera of 1832. Sold by druggists. Prepared only by HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 203, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway, and corner 4th-av. and 17th-st., New-York.

BRONZE STATUETTES AND BUSTS
OF
ABRAHAM LINCOLN.
ALSO
GOLD, SILVER, AND BRONZE MEDALS.
For sale by
V. J. MAGNIN, GUEDIN & CO.,
No. 2 Maiden-lane.

NEW LINE FOR BALTIMORE.
The first-class steamship
NEREUS,
Capt. SANFORD, is now receiving freight at Pier No. 11 North River, for Washington City and the west, in connection with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and will sail with dispatch. Rates to Washington City reduced. For further information and through bills lading, apply to C. W. PERVEIL, Agt., No. 229 Broadway.

NOTICE.—HAVING BEEN ONE OF THE SUFFERERS by the recent fire at Barnum's Museum, we have had to change our office to No. 189 Broadway, opposite John-st., where we shall meet all demands made upon us. WM. GLENCROSS.
Publisher of the *Journal of American Fashions.*

DIAMOND RINGS,
From TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS to ONE, TWO and THREE HUNDRED to ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS each. For sale by G. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

SEAL RINGS FOR GENTLEMEN,
New styles, SIX, EIGHT, TEN to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS each. For sale by G. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

FANS—NEW STYLE,
Just received, TWO, THREE, FIVE to FIFTY DOLLARS each. For sale by G. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

SILVER WATCHES, OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
From TWENTY to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS each, for sale by G. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

HOWE'S PREMIUM STANDARD SCALES—Howe's Army Scale—the best Scale in use.
HOWE & BOUVIER,
No. 194 Broadway.

JAQUES' "FAMOUS RAVEN'S WING BLACKING."—Send your orders to any wholesale house, or to GEO. JAQUES & Co., 162 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AN EASTERN COW, WITH A bull calf, lately arrived from Calcutta; one of those peculiar species known to naturalists, as the bison, and worshipped as a deity in its native country by the Brahmins. It can be seen at any time at No. 86 Madison-st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS
KEEP ON HAND FOR
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
THE ISSUES OF
7-30 TREASURY NOTES, OF ALL DENOMINATIONS.
WE BUY AND SELL ALL CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT MARKET RATES.
ORDERS FROM BANKS AND BANKERS EXECUTED ON FAVORABLE TERMS AND WITH DISPATCH.
VERMILYE & CO.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
AND
U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS
No. 5 NASSAU-STREET,
(Continental Bank Building,)
Near WALL-ST.,
have all denominations of
THE 7-30 NOTES
constantly on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
All Classes of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
bought and sold at market rates.

U. S. QUARTERMASTERS'
DRAFTS ON THE TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES.
ALSO,
ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
G. S. ROBBINS & SON,
No. 54 WILLIAM-STREET, corner of PINE.

LOCKWOOD & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 94 Broadway and No. 6 Wall-st.,
Dealers in government and other securities. Interest allowed upon deposits of gold and currency subject to check at sight. Gold loaned to merchants and bankers upon favorable terms.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

$1,000 REWARD WILL BE PAID for the recovery of a BOX lettered HARGOUS & CO., stolen from the Mechanics' Bank, New-York, on the 13th inst., containing:

$15,000 Brooklyn City Water Loan Bonds, Nos. 2,311, [illegible]439, 3,290, 3,292, 3,298, 4,767, 4,768, 4,769, 4,770, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 2,313, $1,000 each.

$5,000 Illinois Central Bonds, Nos. 12,145, 12,147, 7,263, 2,067, 310, 311, 9,672, $500 each; No. 5,481, $1,000.

$5,000 Michigan Southern Railroad Sinking Fund Bonds, Nos. 330, 839, 1,941, 2,612, 2,680.

$12,000 Missouri State Bonds, Northern Missouri, 3,692, 3,692, $1,000 each.

St. Louis Iron Mountain, 1,666, $1,000 each; 2,046, 967, $1,000 each.

Draft £500 sterling on Baring Bros. & Co., London; £177 1s. 5d. on H. D'Oleine & Co., on Droege & Co., Manchester.

$1,349 67 in gold coin.

Certificate of Deposit issued by Manhattan Company, dated June 14, No. 468, $10,000; dated June 12, No. 466, $5,000; dated June 14, No. 471, $4,613 65.

Certificate of 100 shares Mariposa Mining Company, No. 2,007, name of James Hay.

Certificate No. 78, 250 shares Phillips' Petroleum Company.

The above reward will be paid on return of the papers, and no questions asked.
HARGOUS & CO., No. 33 South-st.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, June 5, 1865.

WHEREAS BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled, "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of [L. S.] office this 5th day of June, 1865.
Signed. FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, June 14, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Union National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARK, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE UNION NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 14th day of June, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, June 10, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864; and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 10th day of June, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1865.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this company, held this day, it was

Resolved, That a Dividend of Five per Cent., in cash, free of government tax, be paid on the 1st day of August next to the holders of the full paid shares registered on the 15th day of July, and that the transfer books be closed on the said 15th day of July, and opened on the 3d day of August.

Resolved, That in pursuance of the measure recommended by the shareholders' meeting held May 31, 1865, and in order that the lands sold may be represented by a corresponding issue of capital stock, in accordance with the policy heretofore pursued by the company in the issue of Canceled Bonds Scrip, the outstanding shares of this company be increased by the issue of one share for every ten now outstanding, and the same be distributed to the holders of shares registered on the company's books on the 1st day of August next, in the proportion of one share for every ten held by them.

Resolved, That where, in the distribution of such shares, a stockholder would be entitled to a fraction of a share, the company will retain the right to such fractional part at par. THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, June 28, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to Provide for the Circulation and Redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and [SEAL.] seal of office, this twenty-eighth day of June, 1865.
(Signed) FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

MANUFACTURERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1865.

THE OWNERS OF MORE THAN TWO-THIRDS of the Capital Stock of this Bank, having in writing authorized the Directors thereof to convert and change the said bank into a National Association, under the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, notice is hereby given that the said bank has decided to become a National Banking Association, under the laws of the United States, by the name and title of the MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.
J. T. FOUNTAIN, Cashier.

CHATHAM BANK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1865.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN as required by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 9, 1864, entitled, "An Act enabling the Banks of this State to become associations for the purpose of banking under the laws of the United States; that having obtained the consent of the owners of more than two-thirds of its capital stock for that purpose, a majority of the directors, at a meeting held this day, have voted to change or convert this Bank into a banking association under the laws of the United States, by the name of "The Chatham National Bank of New-York. O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.; WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 1 to 7 P. M. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX. Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.
THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank

FINANCIAL.

U. S. 6 PER CENT.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
DATED
JUNE, JULY,
AUGUST, OCTOBER,
AND
DECEMBER, 1864,
WANTED AT A PREMIUM.
SEPTEMBER, NOVEMBER AND JANUARY.
Coupons Cashed in Gold,
ON LIBERAL TERMS,
BY
HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

$10,000 REWARD.
LOST OR STOLEN,
FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS
IN 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
Dated June 15, 1865,
AND NUMBERED
111,653 TO 111,732 INCLUSIVE
BONDS, $500 EACH.
The public are cautioned against negotiating thes bonds, as payment has been stopped.
REFER TO
AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK.

E. R. McILVAINE
NO. 13 BROAD-ST.,
DEALER IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,
issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

AUG. BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 WALL-ST.,
issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

SOUTHERN BANK.
NEW-ORLEANS, June 24, 1865.
This Bank has resumed its exchange operations, and gives its usual attention to collections for Northern and Western correspondents.
THOMAS LAYTON, Cashier.

TRAVELING CREDITS
On Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., London, (successors to GEO. PEABODY & CO., available in the principal cities of Europe and the East, issued by
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK on Saturday, the 24th day of June, 1865:

RESOURCES.

United States Stocks	$901,000 00	
Loans and Discount	1,751,794 58	$2,652,794 58
Overdrafts		
Due from Banks		122,481 59
Due from the Directors of the Bank		180,500 00
Due from Brokers		
Real Estate		82,500 00
Specie		91,280 00
Cash Items, viz.: Checks and Bank Notes received on deposit the day previous		$1,726,998 57
Stocks: New-York and United States, with Comptroller		240,000
Bonds and Mortgages		—
Bills of Solvent Banks and United States Demand Notes		—
Bills of Suspended Banks		—
Loss and Expense Account		8,952 66
Total		$4,925,007 40

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$1,500,000 00
Circulation Registered	$238,298	
Circulation not Registered	121,000—	117,298 00
National Bills		310,000 00
Profits		230,822 05
Due to Banks		1,106,509 45
Due to Individuals and Corporations other than Banks and Depositors		
Due Treasurer of the State of New-York		
Due Depositors, on demand		1,658,495 90
Amount Due, not included under either of the above heads, Unpaid Dividends		1,882 00
Total		$4,925,007 40

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.—A. V. STOUT, President, and W. A. KISSAM, Cashier, of the National Shoe and Leather Bank, located and doing business at New-York, in said county, being duly and severally sworn each for himself, saith that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the twenty-fourth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 15th day of July, 1865. W. H. BARKER,
Commissioner of Deeds.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA OIL COMPANY, NO. 17 WILLIAM-ST.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this company for the election of seven Trustees for the ensuing year will take place on TUESDAY, the 25th of July, at the office of the company, where the poll will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock.
J. H. KETCHAM, Secretary.

HARTFORD BUSINESS PAPER AND Hartford Stocks bought at current rates. Hartford collections remitted for on day of payment less ⅛, by
GEO. P. BISSELL & CO., Bankers,
Hartford, Conn.
REFER TO
KETCHUM, SON & CO. Washington Bank, Boston.
FISK & HATCH, New-York. Hartford Bank, Hartford.

UNION PETROLEUM COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—100 shares for sale. Address H. P. S., with offer, name and residence, Box No. 4,181, New-York City.

A LIBERAL BONUS WILL BE GIVEN for the loan of $3,000, to be secured with machinery and recently patented inventions; money loaned to be used in bringing out the inventions. Address, for three days, BONUS, Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND AND EXTRA DIVIDEND.

The INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS, No. 516 Broadway, has, by its Trustees, declared a dividend, free from government tax, on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, 1865, on sums of $5, and not exceeding $500, at the rate of Five per Cent. per Annum, and on larger sums at the rate of Four per Cent. per Annum, payable with the extra dividend on and after MONDAY, July 17. This dividend and extra dividend are credited to depositors, and draw interest from July 1, the same as principal.
JULY 13, 1865. MOSES H. GRINNELL,
President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE CO., BROOKLYN, July 11, 1865.
The Board of Directors have declared a four months Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand, free from government tax, at their office in New-York, No. 139 Broadway.
PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 3 CHAMBERS-STREET.
DIVIDEND.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, THE 17th day of July, 1865, there will be paid on all sums entitled thereto, the usual semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 5 and 6 per cent. per annum, and the Government Tax.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M., to 3 P. M.; and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock.
WM. H SLOCUM, President,
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

OFFICE LAFAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 347 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN, July 11, 1865.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. upon the capital stock, free of government tax, payable on and after the 15th inst., until which date the transfer books will be closed.
J. B. THOMPSON, JR., Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST. TREASURER'S OFFICE, July 1, 1865.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR DOLLARS PER share (free from government tax) has this day been declared on the capital stock of the company, payable at this office on and after MONDAY, the 17th inst. The transfer-books will close this P. M., and reopen on the 17th inst. W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1865.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent.(5) free from government tax, payable on and after the first day of August next. R. BUCK, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 156 Broadway. A semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of tax, has been declared payable on demand.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1865.

OFFICE CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 156 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 5, 1865.
A DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT., (free of Government tax) is payable on demand.
E. A. WALTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1865.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand, free of government tax.
SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 16 WALL-ST., July 11, 1865.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF 4 PER CENT. (free of government tax) is payable on demand.
JAMES E. MOORE, Acting Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 140 Broadway, New-York, July 12, 1865.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of government tax, payable on demand.
A. WILEY, Jr., Secretary.

BANK OF KENTUCKY.—THE BANK OF Kentucky has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of THREE PER CENT., free from government tax, payable to New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, on demand.

THE WILLIAMSBURGH CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., free of tax, payable on demand. H. GIROUX, Secretary.
BROOKLYN, July 7, 1865.

FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY.—The Farmers' Bank of Kentucky has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free from government tax, payable to New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, on demand.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
OFFICE OF
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 102 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, July 13, 1865.

CASH CAPITAL	$500,000 00
ASSETS, JULY 1, 1865	1,503,373 99
LIABILITIES	40,084 00

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend of

FORTY-FIVE PER CENT. TO ITS CUSTOMERS,

upon the premiums earned during the year ending 1st instant, on all policies entitling the holders to participate in the profits of the company's business; and scrip will be issued on the 20th September to policy-holders for the amounts to which they are respectively entitled. Also, a Cash Dividend for the payment in full of the scrip issued in 1859, with SIX PER CENT. interest thereon, payable August 10.

Also, a Cash Interest Dividend of SIX PER CENT. on outstanding Scrip for the years 1860, '61, '62, '63 and '64, payable on the 20th day of September. Scrip Transfer Books to be closed from the 1st to the 20th September.

Also, a Semi-Annual Cash Dividend of SEVEN PER CENT. will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after MONDAY, the 17th instant.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 13, 1865.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK, NO. 82 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, June 27, 1865.
JULY DIVIDEND, 1865.—A SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend, (free from government tax), at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums of $5 to $500, and Five per Cent. on sums over $500, will be paid depositors on and after July 17.
All interest not withdrawn will bear interest from July 1. JAMES C. STONEALL, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, July 15, 1865.
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS COMPANY, have declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT, out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of August next, at the office of the Company, No. 7 Nassau-st.
The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 29th day of July, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

IRVING SAVINGS' INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren-st.—The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest at the rate of Six (6) per Cent. per annum be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, July 17. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal.
WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 10, 1865.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. has been declared by this company, payable at the usual places on and after August 1 next, free of government tax. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 20th instant until August 2.
By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, June 30, 1865.
TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors has THIS DAY declared the usual semi-annual dividend of Seven per cent., payable on demand, free of government tax.
WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY, (FIRE AND MARINE,) NEW-YORK, July 11, 1865.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared an Interest Dividend of Five per Cent. on the Old Stock of this company, and ordered the payment of Interest from May 25 on the New Stock, payable on demand, free of government tax.
J. C. GOODRIDGE, Secretary.

OFFICES OF THE HARMONY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 158 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1865.
TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND. — THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand, free of income tax.
DANIEL D. GASSNER, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, July 15, 1865.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable Aug. 1, and the government tax. The transfer books will be closed from the 18th to the 31st of July inclusive. W. A. FALLS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 106 BROADWAY, CORNER OF PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 10, 1865.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared their usual semi-annual dividend of ten per cent. (10) payable on demand and the government tax. J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INS. CO., NO. 64 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 11, 1865.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of government tax, payable on and after 15th instant.
B. D. SKIDMORE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO., NO. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 7, 1865.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Eight Per Cent., free from government tax, payable on and after the 12th inst. JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GUARDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., NO. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1865.
AN INTEREST DIVIDEND OF THREE and One-half (3½) per cent will be paid to the stockholders of this company on and after FRIDAY, the 14th inst. By order.
HENRY V. GAHAGAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT. upon the capital stock, (free of government tax), payable on and after July 10, 1865. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 48 WALL, CORNER OF WILLIAM-ST., July 6, 1865.
THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY this day declared a dividend of Five per cent., and the government tax thereon, payable on the 10th inst.
WM. DARROW, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—MANHATTAN INSURANCE COMPANY.—A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared, payable on demand at the office of the company, No. 68 Wall-st. By order of the board,
ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 1 THIRD-AV.
In conformity with the act of the Legislature, this institution will hereafter be known by the name of
METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
PHILLIP W. ENGS, } Vice-Presidents.
ALLAN HAY, }
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
13d-av.,
Late Mariners' Savings Institution.
THE TRUSTEES OF THIS BANK have this day declared a DIVIDEND of 5 and 6 per cent. interest (free from government tax), payable on or after the 20th of July.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7 P. M.
DEPOSITS MADE BY THE 20TH JULY, WILL BE ALLOWED INTEREST FROM 1st JULY.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
PHILLIP W. ENGS, } Vice-Presidents.
ALLAN HAY, }
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT.—FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner Third-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street,
PRESENT DEPOSITS, $1,875,000.
SIX PER CENT. interest paid on all sums from $1 to $1,000, free from government tax.
All moneys deposited on or before July 20 will draw interest from the 1st.
BANK OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 283 BOWERY.
Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of one thousand dollars and under.
Five per cent. on larger sums.
Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
CHAS. PECK, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
BOWERY, CORNER OF CANAL-ST.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE JULY 20 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7.
Bank-books in English, German and French.
GEO. FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1865.
THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums of five dollars and upward, and not exceeding five hundred dollars, and four per cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to depositors, free of government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, the 17th inst., in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from 1st inst.
This bank is open for business daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery. By order of the trustees. THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS' INSTITUTION,
No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.
INTEREST NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES OF this institution have directed that interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and Five per Cent. over $500, (free from government tax) will be paid on and after MONDAY, July 17. Interest not drawn will be credited as principal, and draw interest from July 1.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
No. 644 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st.
The trustees of this institution have declared the
TWENTY-NINTH
SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND
on all deposits by the rules entitled thereto, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and less, and Five per Cent. per annum on sums exceeding $500, payable on and after July 17, the institution paying the government tax. The dividend will be credited under date of July 1, and if not withdrawn, will receive interest the same as a deposit of that date.
E. J. BROWN, President.
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NOS. 427 and 429 CANAL-ST., CORNER VARICK.
ASSETS $1,490,318 11
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7 P. M. SIX PER CENT. interest, free of government tax, allowed on sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on larger sums. Money deposited on or before July 20, will bear interest from July 1. Bank Books in English, German and French.
EDER V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE
COLUMBIAN (MARINE) INSURANCE CO.,
Corner of Wall and Nassau sts.
CASH CAPITAL $3,500,000.
From statement for the Seventh Fiscal Year ending Dec. 31, 1864.

Total amount of assets Jan. 1, 1865	$7,438,572 78
Total amount of premiums	6,213,114 68
Excess of earned premiums over losses, &c.	2,064,754 02
Reserve for estimate claims unadjusted and other contingencies	651,212 97
Guaranteed cash dividend to dealers (holding certificates of same) on paid premiums earned during the year, whether loss has accrued or not	760,354 89
Interest of scrip issues of 1862 and 1863	6 per cent.
Scrip dividend to dealers on earned premiums	12 per cent.
Dividend for the year to stockholders	31 per cent.

Dealers with this company will be allowed the option, to be signified at the time of application for insurance, of receiving in lieu of scrip, at the end of each year, returns in cash, guaranteed by certificate, of premiums paid and earned during the year, whether loss accrues or not, upon all new risks under the New-York form of policy, as follows:

1. Upon all voyage risks upon cargo, a return of twenty-five per cent.
2. Upon voyage risks upon freight, a return of twenty per cent.
3. Upon time risks upon freight, and upon voyage and time risks upon hulls, a return of ten per cent.

Such privilege, however, being confined to persons and firms, the aggregate of whose premiums upon such policies earned and paid during the year shall amount to the sum of one hundred dollars.

Premiums paid in gold will be entitled to the above returns in gold.

DIRECTORS:

Edward Rowe,	Daniel W. Teller,
Daniel W. Lord,	John D. Bates,
George Miln,	Charles Hickox,
John Atkinson,	Robert Bowne,
Thos. A. C. Cochrane,	Lawrence Myers,
Wm. H. Halsey,	S. N. Derrick,
Thos. Barron,	Moses Merick,
Roland G. Mitchell,	David J. Ely,
Albert G. Lee,	Joseph Morrison,
George P. Deshon,	Wm. H. Popham,
O. L. Nims,	B. C. Morris, Jr.,
M. F. Merick,	Ezra Nye,
Wm. B. Ogden,	Henry J. Cammann,
John Armstrong,	Thomas Lord,
B. C. Morris,	Preston H. Hodges,
Andrew J. Rich,	J. B. Griffin.

B. C. MORRIS, President.
THOMAS LORD, Vice-President.
WM. M. WHITNEY, Second Vice-President and Sec'y.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, July 6, 1865.
CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz:

For fencing lots known as ward numbers forty-one and forty-two in block number eighty-nine, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

Also, for setting curb and gutter and flagging on Forty-eighth-street from Third-avenue to East River.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on both sides of Forty-eighth-street from Third-avenue to East River.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, basement new Courthouse, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
DANIEL E. DELEVAN, }
MORGAN L. HARRIS, } Board of Assessors.
DANIEL D. CONOVER, }

SEVENTH-AVENUE.—PUBLIC NOTICE.—The Commissioners of the Central Park deem it expedient to alter the grade of the 7th-av., as now fixed by law, from 110th-st. to 135th-st., and to establish the grade of the said avenue from 135th-st. to the Harlem River. All persons interested are hereby notified of the intention of the Commissioners of the Central Park to alter and establish the grade of the said avenue within the limits aforesaid, are requested to examine a plan showing the proposed grade from 110th-st. to the Harlem River at the office of the Commissioners of the Central Park, No. 31 Nassau-st., New-York City, and sign their consent to the said proposed grade, or state their objections to the same on or before the 22d day of July instant.
ANDREW H. GREEN,
Comptroller of the Park.
Dated NEW-YORK, July 8, 1865.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that a sale of property, according to law, for unpaid taxes, for the years 1856, 1857 and 1858, together with the regular rents for Croton water, for the years 1855, 1856 and 1857, will take place at public auction, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 4th day of September, 1865, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, and to be continued from day to day, until the whole of said property shall be sold. The detailed statement of the property to be sold is published in the New-York *Daily Transcript*, a daily newspaper printed and published in the City of New-York. Copies can be had on application at the office of the New-York *Daily Transcript*, and at the Bureau of Arrears, New-York, May 26, 1865.—Department of Finance, Bureau of Arrears, New-York, May 26, 1865.
By order of the Comptroller.
JAMES J. GEMBLETON,
Acting Clerk of Arrears.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—MIRIAM MYERS *against* **MORRIS MYERS.**—Summons for relief.—(Com. not Ser.)—U. S. 50 cents Tax Rev. stamp cancelled.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said city, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his offices, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st., in said city, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
CORNELIUS FISKE, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Dated June 9, 1865.
The complaint was filed in the offices of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, June 9, 1865.
CORNELIUS FISKE, Plaintiff's Attorney.
je12-law6wM

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of PATTERSON & MARSH, has been dissolved by mutual consent. NICHOLAS PATTERSON, who has purchased the interest of AUGUSTUS W. MARSH, will fulfill all the contracts of the firm, and is alone authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.
NICHOLAS PATTERSON,
AUGUSTUS W. MARSH.
CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 24, 1865.

NOTICE.—We continue the business of PATTERSON & MARSH, and offer our manufactures of a large variety of cooking, heating and parlor stoves; also, water coolers, bath tubs, tin, pressed and japanned ware, at the lowest figures in this market.
NICHOLAS PATTERSON & CO.,
Nos. 81 and 83 West 2d-st.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the name of BROOKS & DEARING, in the business of coffee roasting, &c., at Nos. 24 and 26 Peck-slip. GEORGE W. BROOKS,
THOMAS DEARING.

USINESS CHANCES.

HORSE-SHOE NAIL MACHINE.
EUROPEAN PATENTS FOR SALE.

Successful machines for making horse-shoe nails are of recent American invention. They have not been introduced into Europe. Letters-patent have just been secured in France and Belgium by the inventor, for the best machine in use for this purpose. These patents he proposes to sell in this country. He has also taken measures to obtain patents for the invention in Great Britain and other European States. All of which he will sell on liberal terms.

This is the machine now used by the Ausable Horse Nail Company, of Keeseville, N. Y., and the Northwestern Horse Nail Company, of Chicago, Ill.

For further information call on the subscriber at No. 350 Pearl-st., opposite Frankfort-st., office of the New-York *Mercantile Journal*. D. DODGE.
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1865.

BUSINESS FOR SALE.—A WHOLESALE and retail dry goods and grocery-store, now doing a good trade in Peekskill, N. Y.; is situated on Main-st., and acknowledged to be the best stand in town; a rare chance for an enterprising man; the present owner has other business which requires his attention. For particulars address J. H. MASON, Peekskill, N. Y.

GREAT BARGAINS.—FOR SALE—STATE and county rights of Gilbert's new patent Coal Ash Sifter; it fits any common flour barrel; the coal passing through a spout, the ashes into the barrel, does not require to be removed until the barrel is full; makes no dust. R. BLAKE, No. 5 Tryon-row.

A PARTNER WANTED IN A VERY DESIRABLE and profitable business on John-st.; $20,000 to $30,000 required to purchase stock in trade. Address or call at No. 8 Dey-st. B. W. ROBINSON.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

WATCHES, DIAMONDS, SILVER PLATE, fancy goods, old gold and silver, bought at the highest valuation. ORIGINAL L. JACOBS, No. 407 Broadway. Established 1845.

BARGAINS IN GOLD AND SILVER watches at the original JACOBS', No. 407 Broadway. Established 25 years.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MATRIMONY.—WHY EVERY MAN SHOULD marry. Why every woman should marry. All may marry. To know, read "Illustrated Marriage Guide and Medical Adviser," by WM. EARL, M. D., 240 pp.; mailed everywhere in a sealed envelope, for 30 cents. Address No. 12 White-st., New-York.

FILE OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES from June, 1860, to this date, for sale. Address Mrs. EBLING, 121st-st., Harlem, New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF HARNESS AND SADDLES.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 7, 1865.

There is on hand at this depot, for sale, about 18,000 sets of United States harness, consisting of
143 single sets of lead horse harness,
1,144 single sets of wheel horse harness,
9,360 single sets of lead mule harness,
5,411 single sets of wheel mule harness,
500 single sets of lead horse ambulance harness, and
1,427 single sets of wheel-horse ambulance harness.

This harness has been used in the public service, but is still servicable for road and farming purposes.

Sealed proposals are invited for its purchase, in lots of 100 sets and upwards.

Proposals must plainly state what kind of harness is bid for, whether wheel or lead, mule and horse; and for ambulance harness, whether wheel or lead.

Proposals are also invited for the purchase of several thousand worn saddles of various patterns, in lots of 100 and upward. Samples of harness and saddles can be seen at the Government Mill, in this city, on application to Col. Charles H. Tompkins, Assistant Quartermaster, corner 22d and G sts.

Proposals for the purchase of this harness, &c., will be received at this office until 12 M. TUESDAY, Aug. 1, 1865, and should be indorsed, "Proposals for the Purchase of Harness," &c.

Payment, in government funds, must be made upon the acceptance of the proposal and prior to the delivery of the harness, &c.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject all proposals which may be considered too low.

The sale of harness at public auction, advertised June 17, is discontinued.

The sale of wagons and mules is still going on, from day to day. Purchasers are invited to attend.
D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-Gen. and Quartermaster.

LARGE SALE OF SCRANTON COAL.
50,000 TONS.
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1865.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will hold their twenty-eighth monthly auction sale of coal, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of July, 1865, at 12 o'clock noon, at their new salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., at which time they will sell, by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, their entire anticipated receipts, at Elizabethport, for the month of August next.

The quantity to be offered on this occasion will not be less than

FIFTY THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH-MINED SCRANTON COAL,

embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of August next.

The sale will be positive; each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder. No bids, in any form whatever, being made for account of, or on behalf of the company.

The terms and conditions will be fully made known at the time and place of sale.
JOHN BRISBIN, President.

SPECIAL SALE SERVICEABLE MULES.
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 16, 1865.

By order of the Quartermaster-General, there will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Capt. L. Lowry Moore, A. Q. M., to the highest bidder, at the time and place named below, viz:
NEW-YORK CITY, WEDNESDAY, June 28, 1865.
NEW-YORK CITY, WEDNESDAY, July 5, 1865.
NEW-YORK CITY, WEDNESDAY, July 12, 1865.
NEW-YORK CITY, WEDNESDAY, July 19, 1865.
NEW-YORK CITY, WEDNESDAY, July 26, 1865.
TWO HUNDRED SERVICEABLE MULES EACH DAY.

Many of them were bought in the beginning of the war as young mules, accompanied the armies in all their marches and camps, and are thoroughly broken, hardened by exercise, gentle and familiar from being so long surrounded by the soldiers.

Though sound and serviceable, they are no longer required in the army, and can be purchased at these sales at far less than their true value. The attention of brick merchants and farmers is especially invited.

Mules sold singly. Sale to commence at 10 A. M., and will be held at the Government Stables, corner 10th-av. and 33d-st.

Terms—Cash in United States currency.
JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General, in charge,
First Division, Q. M. G. O.

SPECIAL SALE OF SERVICEABLE DRAFT HORSES.
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 26, 1865.

By order of the Quartermaster-General, there will be sold, at public auction, during the month of July, 1865, at the times and places named below, viz.:
GIESBORO, D. C., MONDAY and SATURDAY of each week.
NEW-YORK CITY, THURSDAY, July 6.
NEW-YORK CITY, FRIDAY, July 7, and on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week thereafter, at the Government Stables, corner 10th-av. and 35th-st.
PHILADELPHIA, Penn., THURSDAY of each week
BALTIMORE, Md., WEDNESDAY, July 12.
BALTIMORE, Md., WEDNESDAY, July 26.
JOHNSTOWN, Penn., WEDNESDAY, July 5.
ELMIRA, N. Y., FRIDAY, July 14.
LANCASTER, Penn., FRIDAY, July 28.
Two hundred SERVICEABLE DRAFT HORSES each day.

An opportunity to purchase a superior class of draft horses, at far less than their true value, is now offered to the public. The animals, though sound and serviceable, are no longer required in the army, and must be sold. The attention of managers of city railroads and manufactories is especially called to these sales.

Horses sold singly. Sales to commence at 10 A. M.
Terms cash, in United States currency.
JAMES A. EKIN, Brevet Brig.-Gen.
In charge 1st Div. Q. M. G. O.

20,000 TO 60,000 TONS OF PITTSTON COAL AT AUCTION.
JOHN EWEN, President.
GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.
ED. H. MEAD, Secretary.
OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, NO. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1865.

The PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY will sell at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th of July inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M., at Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, by BURDETT, JONES & CO., Auctioneers, 20,000 to 60,000 tons of FRESH MINED "PITTSTON" COAL, of the usual sizes, deliverable at Newburgh, pro rata, during the month of August.

The sale will be positive, and upon the usual conditions for the sale and shipment of the company's coal; to be stated at the time of sale.

Terms: 50 cents per ton, in current funds, payable on the day of sale, and the balance, with the government tax of six cents per ton, in current funds, within ten days thereafter, at the office of the company.
GEORGE A. HOYT, Treasurer.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.
CONTENTS OF SHIP-YARD FOOT OF EAST 18TH-STREET.

MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction on MONDAY, July 17, 1865, at 11 o'clock, on the premises, foot of East 18th-st., by order of Squires & Marsh, assignee of Van Deusen Bros., the contents of the ship-yard, consisting of steam-engines and boilers 20-horse power, sawmill, bolts, spikes, jack-screws, augurs, anvils, blacksmith tools, boat-davits, cranks, blocks, clinch-rings, oak logs and planks, wedges, oak and chestnut timber, do. foothooks, trucks, carts and harness, brick office, Herring safe, &c., &c. The whole to be sold positively, without reserve.

UNITED STATES COTTON SALE.
6,000 BALES UPLAND AND 2,000 BALES SEA ISLAND COTTON
will be sold under direction of
SIMEON DRAPER, U. S. COTTON AGENT,
ON
THURSDAY, July 20, 1865,
at 1 o'clock P. M.,
at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
Samples can be seen at the office of Messrs. EASTON & CO. three days before the sale.
Catalogues will be ready at the Custom-house three days before the sale.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, JULY 17, AT 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 11, East River:
FRESH MENTON AND SICILY LEMONS.
1,000 boxes fresh Menton Lemons.
1,000 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.
Cargo bark "Maddelena," from Marseilles.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.
The entire stock of the estate of Geo. Brodie, so many years the leader of fashions for Harper's and Gody's *Magazines*, consisting of French, English and American cloaks, mantillas, cloak and dress trimmings, laces, &c., &c.; will be sold regardless of cost, to close the concern, before the 21st. MAJOR THOMPSON, Assignee,
No. 300 Canal-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
SALE IN PARTITION OF PROPERTY ON BOWERY AND 83D-ST., estate of Ritter Hadley, deceased, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of John T. Hoffman, Esq., Referee. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, July 18, 1865, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York: Bowery, No. 164—3-story brick house; lot 24.6x100. Bowery, Nos. 166 and 166½—3-story frame house; lot 25.6x100. Bowery, Nos. 212 and 212½—3-story brick store; lot 25x100. Bowery, No. 248 and 248½—3-story brick house; lot 21x93.4. East 83d-st.—1 lot north side, 203.4 east of 3d-av. 25.5x102.2. Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway, New-York. WAKEMAN & LATTING, Attorneys.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES AND CARRIAGE FOR SALE.—Two horses, black and sorrel, together or separate, suitable for a span or single; can be warranted; will be sold cheap; also a Victoria carriage. Apply at Private Stable, No. 82 West 40th-st.

HOTELS.

GRAND HOTEL DE LA PLACE DU PALAIS ROYAL, No. 170 Rue de Rivoli, Paris, CHAPUS, Proprietor. The attention of the American traveling public is particularly invited to this hotel, as offering special inducements for their patronage. Its position in the Rue de Rivoli, opposite the Palace of the Louvre, and central to the principal theatres, the opera, omnibus lines and coaches, renders it most eligible for those visiting Paris, for either business or pleasure. The American can here find the comforts and conveniences of an American first-class hotel, for the reasonable consideration of 15 francs ($3, including wine,) per day, with no charge for extras, so universal in European hotels, and so especially annoying to the American traveler. Arrangements may be made in advance, by letter or otherwise. For further particulars, address G. W. TROW, City Directory Office, No. 50 Greene-st., New-York, where a view of the hotel may be seen.

LANGHAM HOTEL, PORTLAND-PLACE.—This commodious hotel, the largest in London, is now open; it is situated on the most open and healthy site in the West End, with all modern improvements. Suites of apartments, salle à manger 100 by 40 feet, elegant ladies' room, a spacious sitting and writing room, etc. Within a short drive of all the railway termini. For terms to secure accommodation, address the manager. C. SCHUMANN.

ASTROLOGY.

NOTICE.—THOSE WISHING TO BECOME RICH or successful in anything they wish, should send for one or all of the Gipsies' Seven Mystic or Secret Charms, as they are all-important to success. For further particulars as to their great benefits and uses, send a postage-stamp to E. F. MAYO, Ballston Spa, N. Y., and get full explanation.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the use of Nitrous Oxide for extracting teeth, and have never had an accident with it. All who have experienced or witnessed its operations declare it to be the only reliable and perfectly safe mode for extracting teeth without pain. We use only gas that is made fresh every day, and it never fails. Office, 19 Cooper Institute.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HIDES, TALLOW, HOOFS, HORNS, CHUCKS, SHINS AND TONGUES.
OFFICE, DEPOT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 13, 1865.

Sealed proposals, *in duplicate*, are invited until the 3 day of JULY, at 12 o'clock M., for hides, tallow, hoofs, horns, chucks, shins and tongues, of all government cattle slaughtered within the ancient limits of the District of Columbia, for four months from the commencement of the contract, or such time as the Commissary-General may determine.

The above articles to be collected by the contractor, and removed from the various places at which the cattle are killed, at such times as may be designated by the officer in charge.

The number of cattle used monthly vary, and are now killed at Chain Bridge, Giesboro, Convalescent Camp, Washington and Alexandria, but other places may occur within the prescribed limits where these articles will be required to be collected.

The contractor shall be liable for all the Hides, Tallow, Hoofs, Horns, Chucks, Shins and Tongues, coming from all the Government Beef Cattle slaughtered, unless it can be made satisfactorily to appear to the Subsistence Department that all due exertion, diligence and care, was made to obtain such articles.

Payment will be required every ten days, in Government funds.

The bids will state the amount, per animal, for the articles referred to, and be accompanied by a guarantee, certificate, affidavits of each guarantor, and oath of allegiance. Blank forms can be obtained by application to the undersigned.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of a United States District Attorney or United States Judge. The certificate must be in the following form:

I hereby certify that from evidence entirely satisfactory to me, the above-named guarantors are good and sufficient as sureties for double the amount for which they offer to be security.

No bids will be considered unless made out in conformity with the usual form, and are accompanied by a guarantee, certificate and affidavits.

All bidders must forward with their proposals an oath of allegiance, unless one may be on file with the officer who shall open the bids, and no proposals not fully complying with these requirements will be considered or regarded as a proposal within the meaning of this advertisement.

The contractor will be held accountable for the hides, tallow, hoofs, horns, chucks, &c., from the morning of the 27th inst.

Bidders must be present at the opening of the bids, to respond to their names, and all bids must be indorsed, "Proposals for purchasing Hides, Tallow, Hoofs, Horns, Chucks, &c., and be directed to the undersigned.
G. BELL, Lieutenant-Colonel and C. S.

INVITING PROPOSALS FOR THE PURCHASE OF TWENTY-THREE HUNDRED GOVERNMENT MULES.
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 10, 1865.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., TUESDAY, Aug. 1, 1865, for the purchase of 2,300 mules, in lots of fifty and one hundred each, at the places named below, viz:
HARRISBURGH, Penn.—6 lots, 50 each.
HARRISBURGH, Penn.—4 lots, 100 each.
WILMINGTON, Del.—4 lots, 50 each.
WILMINGTON, Del.—2 lots, 100 each.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—6 lots, 50 each.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—6 lots, 100 each.
PITTSBURGH, Penn.—4 lots, 50 each.
PITTSBURGH, Penn.—1 lot, 100 each.

These mules will be put aside, each lot by itself, and will be free for the inspection of bidders at the places named, respectively, for ten days prior to Aug. 1.

Many of them were bought in the beginning of the war as young mules, accompanied the armies in all their marches and camps, and are thoroughly broken, hardened by exercise, gentle and familiar from being so long surrounded by the soldiers.

Though sound and serviceable, they are no longer required in the army, and can now be obtained at far less than their true value.

The successful bidders will be notified in person or by telegraph, and required to receive the animals on or before August 3, 1865.

This office reserves to itself the right to reject all bids that may be offered.

Proposals should be addressed to the undersigned, and marked "Proposals for the purchase of Mules."

Payment must be made in government funds at the time of delivery.

By order of the Quartermaster General.
JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General, in charge,
First Division, Q. M. G. O.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, NO. 237 BROADWAY.
TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelop, indorsed with the title of the work, and with name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, July nineteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at 11 o'clock A. M.

For regulating and grading Forty-second-street, from Second-avenue to East River.

For regulating and grading Sixty-sixth-street, from Broadway to Eighth-avenue.

For regulating and grading Seventy-sixth-street, from Fifth-avenue to East River.

For regulating and grading Eighty-sixth-street, from Avenue A to East River.

For regulating and grading One Hundred and Ninth-street, from Fifth-avenue to East River.

For regulating, grading and curb and guttering One Hundred and Twentieth-street, from Third to Sixth-avenue.

For regulating and grading the sidewalks and curb and gutter the streets between West and Washington streets, which intersect West-street, from Hammond to Hoboken streets.

For curb, gutter and flagging Tenth-avenue, from One Hundred and Fifty-first to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth streets.

For rebuilding Pier foot of Twenty-second-street, North River.

For rebuilding Pier number sixty, North River.

For rebuilding outer portion of Pier number twenty, North River.

For rebuilding Pier number thirty-eight, East River.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated Street Department, New-York, July seven, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.
CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, NO. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 15, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS, (in duplicate,) will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M. on MONDAY, the 17th inst., for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

200,000 pounds prime WHITE BEANS, in well-coopered and full head-lined flour barrels; the bids to be for the bushel of 60 pounds.

To be furnished as soon as practicable. Bidders are requested to state the time when they can deliver.

Separate proposals, *in duplicate*, must be made, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.

Samples must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth of the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with weight, gross and tare, and shipping marks to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished.

Payment to be made in such funds as may be furnished for the purpose.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods without expense to the United States until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed, "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."
H. F. CLARKE,
Colonel, A. D. C. and A. C. G. S.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, CORNER WHITEHALL AND BRIDGE STS., NEW-YORK, June 2, 1865.
THIS DEPARTMENT IS PREPARED to receive written proposals for the delivery of corn, oats, hay and straw, in this city and Philadelphia, Penn.
Bids should state the quantity, description or kind, price, place and time of delivery, &c.
Payments to be made on delivery, or as soon thereafter as the office may be in funds.
S. D. BURCHARD, Capt. and A. Q. M.

DRY GOODS

AT LEGRAIN'S THIS WEEK.
A new choice of FRENCH PRINTED JACONETS, just received from Paris.
Also, NEW ORGANDIES and PERCALES.
A very fine choice of SACQUES, in PIQUE, MARSEILLES and WHITE ALPACCA.
Some NEW DRESS GOODS.
PLAIN ALPACCA, LATEST SHADES.
Also, POPELINE MELANGE, LATEST SHADES.
KID GLOVES.
A NEW ASSORTMENT has been received, Summer colors, in the recommendable Angels make.
LEGRAIN.
No. 729 Broadway,
Corner Waverley-place.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
will open, at retail, on
MONDAY, July 17,
a choice assortment of garments for
TRAVELING and the SEA-SIDE.
Also fresh assortments of
FINE WHITE GOODS,
FRENCH POPLINS,
GOATS' HAIR,
WHITE ALPACA, JACONETS and CAMBRICS,
ZEPHYR WOOL TIDIES,
AND
FANCY FLANNELS for
BATHING SUITS.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and Tenth-st.

GREAT SALE OF MOURNING GOODS.
EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS.
M. & A. MYERS will open the balance of their Summer stock for 30 days, at far below cost of importation, from MONDAY, 17th inst. M. & A. MYERS,
No. 623 Broadway.

BEADS BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

MISS D'ORSEY'S IMPORTED VIOLET and white chip round hats; the most elegant in the city. Also, Paris bonnets, at reduced prices. No. 1,140½ Broadway, one door above 26th-st.

STATIONERY.

STATIONERY PAPER AND ACCOUNT Books of every kind at lowest prices. Orders receive prompt attention.
FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
Job Printers, Stationers, &c., No. 45 Maiden-lane.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A SMALL FARM, LOCATED IN Rahway, N.J., on the road leading to Plainfield, one mile from the railroad depot; contains 18 acres of very fertile and productive land, with dwelling-house and outbuildings, an abundance of fruit trees of every variety, and a fine young apple orchard. This farm is well adapted to gardening purposes or for a nursery, and is a splendid location for a residence. For further particulars, terms, &c., apply to J.W. CROWELL, Rahway, N.J.

FOR SALE—TEN ACRES OF VALUABLE LAND, beautifully located on the Shell road, leading from Astoria to Newtown, L. I.; is a desirable location for a residence. Also, four lots in the city of Brooklyn, E. D., situated on the southeast corner of 1st and 10th sts., and three lots on north 10th-st., near 1st-st. The above property is for sale cheap, and on easy terms. Inquire of S. D. CLARK, Greenpoint, Greenpoint-av.

$15,000.—A FIRST-CLASS WESTCHESter County farm; 120 acres; 1½ hours from city; near depot and village; watered by Saw-Mill River; large house, tenant-house and outbuildings; 5 orchards fine grafted fruit; also, other farms and country seats for sale or exchange.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

HUDSON RIVER.—FOR SALE, LEASE OR EXCHANGE—An elegant country seat and lucrative sheep farm, of 115 acres; three hours from city; grapery, peaches and all fruits; house furnished, with privileges; would be leased at a moderate rent during owner's residence in Europe. Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

ORANGE COUNTY FARM FOR SALE.—A splendid farm of 420 acres in Warwick Valley, four miles from the Town of Warwick; this is one of the best farms in the State. Apply to J. ELLIOT CONDICT, 57 White-st., New-York, between the hours of 10 and 12.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE, AT A BARGAIN, a new house 44x44, filled in with brick, nearly ready for occupancy; one or two acres of ground, as wanted, near a depot. Apply to J. S. OTIS, at H. B. Claflin & Co.'s, corner Church & Worth sts.

FOR SALE—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION—three-story and basement, brown-stone front house, No. 137 West 36th-st., near Broadway; size 20x50; lot half the block; modern improvements. Apply at No. 139, next door.

FOR SALE—HENRY-ST., BROOKLYN Heights, possession now, three-story brick dwelling, in perfect order, every convenience. Carpets, furniture and fixtures also for sale. Permits and particulars at No. 4 Court-st. JOHN BRAINERD.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—DESIRABLE houses and lots in Brooklyn. Also, a fine country place in New-Jersey, near Newark. Apply to J. JOHNSON, Jr., No. 80 Broadway, Room No. 35.

FOR SALE—FARM AT PLAINFIELD, N. J., 23½ acres; two-story frame dwelling-house and outbuildings; excellent fruit and water; price $5,000. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 6 Pine-st.

HOUSE ON MURRAY HILL, WITH IMmediate possession for sale, a first-class four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone house on 38th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—
5 large, light and airy floors.
3 100x25.
2 50x25.
Inquire at SPRINGMEYER BROS., 79th-st. and 3d-av., or No. 722 Broadway, New-York.

TO RENT—PART OF AN ELIGIBLE CORNER store, on Murray-st.; a prominent location for a steamship or transportation office, or other agency. Address Box No. 3,871 Post-office.

TO LEASE—PIER NO. 2 NORTH RIVER, FOR A term of years. Apply to SAMUEL KNOX, No. 69 Wall-st.

TO LET—REAR OFFICE IN WALL-ST., NEAR Broadway. Address Box No. 266 Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with good board and excellent rooms in a private family of grown persons; a very desirable location for those wishing to enjoy pure country air and all the comforts of home. Cars pass the door every five minutes. Apply at No. 1,283 Myrtle-av., between Tompkins and Throop avs., Brooklyn.

AN EPISCOPAL CLERGYMAN DESIRES good country board for himself and family during August, in a quiet shady place, near water, with opportunity for rowing, where there are few if any other boarders, and where a large and small room adjoining can be had. Address, with full particulars, R. S. F., Box No. 6,704 New-York Post-office.

A PARTY OF HIGH STANDING CAN secure a spacious suite of rooms, furnished or unfurnished, (parlor, dining and four bed rooms,) in a large house on Madison-av., occupied by a family of four adults, who offer a strictly first-class home and a private table. Address with name, E. E., Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET to gentlemen; the house and location most desirable. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—THREE ROOMS, WITH BOARD, for a family in this city; price must be moderate. Address MINOR, Box No. 127 *Times* Office, for three days.

A SUITE OF ROOMS, FRONT AND BACK parlor, bedroom and back kitchen, handsomely furnished, to let, in 44th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.
JAS. P. TRAVERS, No. 46 Beekman-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—AN ENGLISH basement house, or vacant building lot, not less than 20 feet in width, situate within the district bounded by 4th and 5th avs., and 17th and 23d sts. Address a note, with description of property and price, to N. W. WEST, Box No. 1,514 Post-office.

WANTED—A FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED bedroom by an English gentleman. Letters, with all particulars, address to C. V., Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

OFFICE WANTED.—FIRST FLOOR IN BEEKman or John sts. preferred. Address D., Box No. 952 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD AT NEWMAN Springs, Red Bank, New-Jersey, can be obtained at the delightful situation on the banks of the North Shrewsbury River, one and a half miles from the village of Red Bank. Green, shady walks, rustic Summer houses, cold crystal and iron springs, fine fishing, gunning and bathing on the premises. Now open by J. W. GRIGGS.

A FEW SELECT FAMILIES CAN OBTAIN Summer board at Claverack, N. Y.; beautiful location, extensive grounds and shaded walks; large number of well-furnished rooms; assembly room 80 by 50 feet; plenty of fruit and luxuries of the country. Boats leave New-York every morning and evening; connect at Hudson with cars to Claverack, four miles. Address Prof. S. T. FROST, Claverack, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—TWO GOOD-SIZED rooms, with double beds, neatly furnished, can be procured for four adults, at the farm of the subscriber. Terms, $8 per week. The location of the house is very agreeable; plenty of shade; fine scenery; pure mountain air. Daily communication with New-York by steamboat. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster Co., N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD AT WATERLOO-PLACE.—This pleasant Summer location is situated on the South Shrewsbury River, in full view of the Atlantic Ocean, about three miles above the Highlands of Nevisink. Good sea or river bathing. Terms reasonable. Address S. S. WYCKOFF, Port Washington, Monmouth Co., N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD—GOOD ROOMS, PLEASant location, at Milton, 75 miles from the city, on the Hudson. Terms, from $6 to $8 per week. Address T. WOOLSEY, Box No. 142 *Times* Office, or Mrs. A. P. WOOLSEY, Milton.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ALLEGHANY HOUSE.

Long Branch, N. J., is now open for the reception of visitors; terms $2 per day; rooms can be engaged for the season.
LIPPINCOTT & WOOLEY, Proprietors.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL,
LONG BRANCH, N. J.
This favorite hotel will open for the season,
JUNE 20TH, INST.
Address COOPER & LAIRD, Proprietors.

THE LA TOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN POINT, N. J.—The most desirable watering-place in the vicinity of the metropolis. To parties whose pursuits call them daily to New-York, this house offers superior inducements for a Summer home. Commodious steamboats leave Pier No. 2 North River at 9:30 A. M., 1:15, 4:30, and 5 o'clock P. M.; from Dey-st. at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Trains on the New-Jersey Central Railroad, foot of Liberty-st., ten times a day. Time from New-York to Bergen Point, 35 minutes.
WESLEY W. HILL, Proprietor.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—THIS favorite Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests; visitors will find at all times an authorized agent with badge at the Catskill steamboat landing and Catskill station, Hudson River Railroad, to assist visitors, provide conveyance, &c. A telegraph line connecting with all parts of the country has recently been erected.

ORIENT POINT HOUSE, ORIENT, L. I. —Now open. It is very pleasantly situated on the extreme end of the north point of Long Island, fronting both the Sound and Gardiner's Bay; only a moment's walk to the water; splendid sea-bathing; driving, sailing and fishing unexcelled. Cars from James-slip to Greenport; thence by stage to the house. Send for circular.
M. B. PARSONS & CO., Proprietors.

THE PECONIC HOUSE, GREENPORT, L. I., will be open for the reception of Summer travelers and boarders June 1, 1865, under the direction of A. SMITH; good fishing, hunting, and bathing; also very fine drives.

NOSTRAND HOUSE—HAS TO LET A FEW desirable rooms, just vacated. This favorite resort is 1½ hours' sail per steamer *Arrowsmith*, leaving Peck-slip at 4 P. M., and returning arriving in New-York at 9½ A. M. B. B. NOSTRAND, Proprietor.

MEDICAL.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchased directly of Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

NO GROPING IN THE DARK AFTER reading that popular illustrated Medical work entitled HUMAN FRAILTY. Price 25 cents. Mailed free everywhere by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors below Macdougal, New-York, where he may be consulted as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening.

LADIES DESIRING MEDICAL ADVICE will, by consulting Dr. Lewis, be certain to obtain the relief desired. Office No. 7 Beach-st., 3 doors from West Broadway, New-York.

MEDICAL.

MOREHEAD'S NEURODYNE,

OR

NEURALGIC ANTIDOTE.

This remarkable preparation is a new gift of Chemical Science. It is designed for the relief of that most painful class of diseases known as *Nervous Complaints*, which are rarely benefited by the use of medicine or the skill of physicians.

NEURODYNE may be described as a compound, aromatic, etherial Essence, composed of ingredients of great Power and absolute purity. In the form here presented, as a NEURALGIC ANTIDOTE, it is believed to possess peculiar and valuable properties, never before combined in a remedial discovery. Its beneficial action is prompt and decisive, and its use not only harmless, but remarkably convenient and delightful.

NEURODYNE is a *sedative*—a soother of the nerves and of nervous excitement. It calms while it strengthens; soothes the nerves while it invigorates the muscular system. It readily imparts this balmy and vitalizing influence to the Brain or Sensorium, which is the centre and origin of nervous power. Hence its beneficial effects may be inferred and comprehended. Thus, in all cases of nervous pain, whether situate in the Head, Face or Limbs—in fact, in any part of the human organism—if the cause can be traced to Nervous disorder or derangement, rapid relief may be confidently promised.

The wonderful power of NEURODYNE to control nervous irritation and excitement is shown by its effects in cases of *wakefulness* or *inability to sleep*. Delicate persons who have been for several successive nights without rest, owing to an excited or agitated condition of the nerves, will find a prompt remedy in the balmy influence of NEURODYNE.

[*It is proper to state that this preparation does not contain a particle of Opium, Morphine, or any other narcotic or injurious substance.*]

There can be no doubt about the nervous origin of many of the most prevalent and distressing complaints. It would be useless to enumerate them. The disorders which early woo and finally wed the majority of American women are entirely of nervous character. The disease may appear in varied forms and be differently named, but the source is the same and that source is the nervous system. *Headache, Neuralgia, Tic Dolouroux, Weakness, Prostration* and so forth, through the long and painful list, spring from the same fountain. And here we have an explanation why the best efforts of the physician so signally fail in nervous complaints. *The means employed do not reach the seat of the disease.* Of course, the most potent remedies and the most skillful practitioners must be alike unavailing. Now, it is certain that NEURODYNE has a specific effect upon the SENSORIUM, and hence a direct action upon the whole nervous system. Its primary tendency seems to impart vitality to the Brain. Strength or vital power is thus given to the nerves, while, at the same time, pain is dissipated through the sedative influence of the Antidote. Healthful action now rapidly ensues; nervous agitation is diminished; pain gradually departs; the natural laws of being are reëstablished through the restored action of the nervous system, and, in the place of pain and disease, we hail the return of renewed health and strength. This is the theory of the remedial action and remarkable success attending the use of NEURODYNE.

Much more might be said, but this must suffice. The sole object of the discoverer is to introduce his NEURODYNE to the public. The verdict of its reality as a NEURALGIC ANTIDOTE shall be with the public. The *private* test of its merits by some of our most eminent citizens has been abundantly encouraging and satisfactory. If this be happily confirmed by *public* trial, a public benefit will result.

MOREHEAD'S NEURODYNE, or NEURALGIC ANTIDOTE, is carefully put up in bottles containing five ounces, with plain directions for use.

Price One Dollar a bottle.
D. C. MOREHEAD, M. D.,
Sole Proprietor,
No. 19 Walker-st., New-York.
SOLD BY THE PRINCIPAL DRUGGISTS.

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A new and wonderful discovery, Dr. J. C. DIXON'S CANCER ANTIDOTE, which has already proved, in over five hundred cases, to be the most successful treatment for cancer that has ever been used by man. The method of treatment is indeed simple. This terrible disease is entirely removed in a solid mass, without the use of the knife, loss of blood, producing of pain, caustic burning, or affecting the sound parts. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.; No. 726 Broadway; J. C. DIXON, M. D.

THOUSANDS ARE TIMELY SAVED BY Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY & CO., No. 195 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

A. M. MAURICEAU, PROFESSOR OF midwifery and operating surgeon, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, without pain or exposure, with or without medicine. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at his private office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or by mail.

Dr. A. M. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health and circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family; a perusal of which will convince any lady of his thorough knowledge of her complaints. Every lady who has it is secure from danger and imposition. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail, by addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D. No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this city who makes diseases of the genitourinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness, nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES, WHO require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy; price $5 a box. Sold at the principal office, No. 162 Chambers-st.; also at the druggist's, No. 152 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions. Address Box No. 2,350 N. Y. P. O.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic, mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

DR. LEWIS, AN OLD AND EXPERIENCED practitioner, is enabled to guarantee a cure in private cases, by safe remedies and without change of all diet or hindrance from business. Call at No. 7 Beach-st., three doors from West Broadway, New-York.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores the vigor of youth in four days. Gives health, strength and vigor to the most shattered system. $1 a bottle. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Established in 1834.

DR. WEST'S MONTHLY TONIC—THE great female regulator—a never-failing remedy. Office No. 545 Broadway, New-York.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read lists of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

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NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,412	
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SCOTLAND—building	3,430	
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Asplitt.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

PENNSYLANIA	SATURDAY, July 22
HELVETIA	SATURDAY, July 29
SCOTLAND	SATURDAY, Aug. 5

AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage. $90; Steerage. $30—payable in currency.

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ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUROPE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Nearly ready)	1,100-horse power
ST. LAURENT	(Building)	Great power.
PEREIRE	(Building)	Great power.
VILLE DE PARIS	(Building)	Great power.

DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

EUROPE	FRIDAY	July 21
LAFAYETTE	FRIDAY	Aug. 18

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine for either class.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information apply to
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No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
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THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 5.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 12.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 19.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 26.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 2.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 9.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 00
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 00
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

CITY OF CORK	WEDNESDAY	July 19
CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY	July 22
GLASGOW	WEDNESDAY	July 26
CITY OF WASHINGTON	SATURDAY	July 29

at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$90	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	95	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Passage by the mail steamers, sailing every Saturday, payable in gold. Passage by the mid-week steamers payable in United States currency.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA.

VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

Lower Passage Rates commencing July 1, 1865.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO. will despatch steamers semi-monthly, at noon, from the Company's new and commodious Pier, No. 43, North River, foot of Canal-st.

DEPARTURES.

July 17—COSTA RICA, TINKLEPAUGH, (connecting at Panama with Sacramento.)
Aug. 1—OCEAN QUEEN, SLOCUM, (connecting at Panama with Golden City.)

For freight or passage apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LONDON.

The splendid British iron steamship ATALANTA, 3,000 tons, Capt. WM. H. PINKHAM, will sail, as above, from Pier No. 3, North River, on TUESDAY, July 18, to be followed by the Steamship BELLONA.

For passage, at lowest rates, apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.
For Freight, apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.

Freight reduced to 15 cents per foot.
Passage, first class, $40; second class, $30.
Steerage, $20.

STAR LINE.
Regular weekly United States mail line.
The first-class steamship
NEVADA,
CARPENTER, Commander,

will commence taking freight on WEDNESDAY MORNING, and positively sail on SATURDAY, July 22, at 3 o'clock, from foot of Canal-st., North River.

For freight or passage, apply to
WAKEMAN, GOOKIN & DICKINSON,
No. 17 Broadway.

The AMERICA will follow SATURDAY, July 29.
Messrs. BRIGHAM, BALDWIN & CO.,
Agents in Savannah.

FOR SAVANNAH—DIRECT.

FREIGHTS GREATLY REDUCED.
PIONEER LINE.
The new and first-class steamship
CHASE,
M. L. ROGERS, Commander,

will sail as above, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 11, North River, on THURSDAY, July 20.

For freight or passage, at as low rates as any other line, apply to LEWIS L. JONES, No. 17 Broadway.
Agents in Savannah, HUNTER & GAMMELL.

The ZODIAC will succeed, and sail on THURSDAY, July 27.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.

Pier No. 21 North River, foot of Fulton-st.

The steamship YAZOO, Capt. COUCH, leaves every Saturday, at 12 o'clock M.

The steamship CREOLE, Capt THOMPSON, leaves every Wednesday, at 12 o'clock M.

Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.

The passenger accommodations on board the steamships are unsurpassed.

For freight or passage apply to
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND—Delivering goods at the wharf at Richmond and avoiding lighterage.

The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's new and elegant side-wheel Steamship HATTERAS, Capt. LEWIS PARRISH, will leave Pier No. 36, North River, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.

Goods consigned to our address will be promptly forwarded.

FOR CHARLESTON DIRECT.

ON WEDNESDAY,
The first-class steamship
STARLIGHT, Capt. PEDRICK,

will be dispatched from Pier No. 14, East River, on WEDNESDAY, 19th inst., at 3 o'clock.

Bills of lading signed on board.

For freight apply to
ARTHUR LEARY,
No. 73 William-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The fine United States Mail steamship
LODONA,
WM. R. HOVEY, Commander,

Will leave pier No. 21 North River, on WEDNESDAY, July 19, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for New-Orleans direct.

Freight and passengers taken at reduced rates.
G. HEINEKEN, & PALMORE, Agents,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The steamship FUNG SHUEY Capt. HILDRETH, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, July 22, at 3 P. M. Passage, $60. For freight or passage, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

The GEORGE CROMWELL follows SATURDAY, July 29.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States Mail side-wheel steamship EAGLE, J. J. LAWRENCE, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on THURSDAY, July 20, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana.

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

The favorite steamer COLUMBIA will succeed the EAGLE, and leave on July 27.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The steamship
ARIADNE, CRAREY, Commander,
will sail from pier No. 36, North River, on
SATURDAY, July 22, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to the agents,
H. T. LIVINGSTON & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

Goods consigned to our address will be promptly forwarded.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA.—The CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY, will dispatch on the 20th of every month at noon, from pier No. 29, North River, the good steamship ERICSSON, Capt. LOWBER, at lower rates of passage than any other line. For particulars apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st., New-York.

N. B.—Two new steamers, the NICARAGUA and LEONE, building for this Company, are nearly complete, and the line will shortly be run every 20 days, which we hope will enable us to offer sufficient accommodation to the great demand for passage by this favorite line, well known to all old Californians for care and attention to the comfort of its passengers.

ORLEANS LINE—FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIrect.—The United States Mail Steamship REPUBLIC, Capt. DOLLARD, will leave Pier No. 2 North River, on WEDNESDAY July 19, at 4 P. M. precisely. The passenger accommodations on this steamer are unsurpassed by those of any other in the trade. For freight or passage apply to
W. H. ROBSON & CO., No. 119 Front-st.

STEAMSHIP PERSIA IS NOW DIScharging at Cunard Wharf, Jersey City. Consignees are requested to remove their goods at once.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

SHIPPING.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MORNING STAR, H. NELSON, Commander, will sail as above on WEDNESDAY, July 19, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 46, North River. For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

The MISSISSIPPI will succeed the MORNING STAR.

FOR CHARLESTON—DIRECT.

REGULAR WEEKLY U. S. MAIL LINE.
The new and first-class steamship
ALHAMBRA,

R. B. BENSON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 14 East River, on SATURDAY, July 22, at 3 o'clock, precisely.

Bills of lading signed on board. For freight or passage apply to ARTHUR LEARY,
No. 73 William-st.

The steamer GRANADA, will follow on SATURDAY, July 29.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The new and elegant steamship ATLANTA, A. K. WILLIAMS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 36, North River, on TUESDAY, 25th July, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

The VICTOR will succeed the Atlanta.
Agents at New-Orleans, JAMES CONNOLY & CO.

STEAMBOATS.

PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL Mountain House, Lebanon Springs, Saratoga, Lake Champlain, Montreal, Quebec, and all points North and West, via Hudson River. Day boats for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzen's Hotel Dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and the DANIEL DREW the alternate mornings, at 7:45 A. M., from pier foot of Desbrosses-st., touching at 30th-st. pier, to receive passengers, at 8. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked for the West and North, making close and sure connections with the New-York Central and Northern Railroads. Baggage transferred without charge.

DAILY, FOR HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, Greenfield, Northampton, and other points, by rail, North, East and West of Hartford, and landing on the Connecticut River, steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, from Peck Slip, New-York, at 4 P. M. First class fare, $2; second class, $1 50. These boats have first-class stateroom accommodations. For further information, inquire of SAXTON & SEABURY, No. 112 South-st., N. Y. D. A. MILLS, Agt, Hartford and New-York Steamboat Company.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDing at Cozzens, Cornwall, Newburgh, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esopus, connecting with the Delhi and Ellenville stages. The new and elegant steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. JACOB H. TREMPER, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. DAVID ABBEY, Jr., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving New-York, foot of Jay-st., at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR CATSKILL AND CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE—Steamer THOMAS POWELL leaves New-York for Catskill, from foot of Franklin-st., Tuesdays and Thursdays of each week, 5 P. M.; Saturdays, 2 P. M., landing Saturdays at West Camp and Malden, connecting with stages from Catskill to Mountain House, Delhi and Gilboa. Leaves Catskill for New-York Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 6 P. M.

STATEN ISLAND FERRY FOR NEW-BRIGHTON, Snug Harbor, Factoryville, Port Richmond, Elm Park.—Boats leave Pier No. 19, North River, between Cortlandt and Dey sts., at 7, 9, 10:30 A. M.; 12:30, 2, 4, 5, 7 P. M. On Sundays—9, 10:30, 12 M.,; 1:30, 3, 4:30, 6:30, 7:30 P. M.

FOR HUDSON, CATSKILL, BRISTOL AND WEST CAMP.—Steamers leave foot of Harrison-st. daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

PROPELLER FOR SALE—18 MONTHS OLD, length 45 feet, beam 12 feet, hold 5 feet, draft forward 2½ ft., aft 3 ft.; price $2,000. J. STUART, 195 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

FOR LONG BRANCH IN LESS THAN TWO HOURS,

BY RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD,
From Pier No. 3 North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,)
at 10:45 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.

FIRST-CLASS HOTELS AT LONG BRANCH.

Atlantic,	Laird's Mansion House,
Metropolitan,	United States Hotel,
Clarendon,	Pavilion,
Remond,	Green's Bath,
National,	Howland's,
Congress Hall,	Conover's Lawn.

WHITE MOUNTAINS AND LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG,

SIXTY MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE.

Leave New-York via New-York and New-Haven Railroad, 27th-st., at 12:15 P. M., (Express;) lodge at White River Junction, and arrive at the Mountains (via stage from Wells River) and Newport, (Lake Memphremagog) at 1 P. M., and Montreal through without stop at 9:30 A. M.

Sleeping cars attached to this train from Springfield. On Saturdays this train runs through without stop, arriving at Newport, (Lake Memphremagog,) at 6 A. M.

Leave New-York from 27th-st., at 3, or 8 P. M., (Express,) or by New-Haven steamer from Pier No. 25 East River, at 3:15 P. M.; lodge at Springfield. Leave Springfield at 7:45 A. M., and arrive at the mountains, (via stage from Littleton,) Newport, (Lake Memphremagog,) and Montreal same evening.

For maps and particulars, see "Appleton's Railway Guide."

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.

On and after Monday, June 5, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga and Sharon Springs.

11 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga, Sharon Springs, and at Chatham with trains for points East.

2 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with trains for Saratoga.

4 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-cars attached.

4:40 P. M. via Harlem Railroad; sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. This train runs on Sundays.

10:30 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with morning trains for North and West.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

CHEAP AND PLEASANT SUMMER TRAVEL.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
NEW-YORK TO CAMDEN,

from Pier 3, N. R., daily, at 10:45 A. M., connecting with trains for Red Bank, Long Branch, Manchester, Tom's River, Barnegat and Tuckerton; and 4:15 P. M., for Highlands, Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Branch Port, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Squampum, Bergen, Manchester and Tom's River. Fare to Long Branch, $1.

The splendid steamer JESSE HOYT will leave as above daily, at 10:45 A. M., for Camden direct, through in five hours. Fare, $2. Excursion tickets, good for 3 days, $3.

From Camden take the West Jersey Railroad for Cape May and all parts of West Jersey.

PERTH AMBOY & WOODBRIDGE R. R.

From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York.
Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.
Leave Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.
Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10, 6:20 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:

7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.

10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.

5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.

6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, Daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West; connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.

HUGH RIDDLE, General Superintendent.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent, N. York.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.—On and after May 24, 1865, Trains will run as follows: Leave Flushing at 5:40, 6:50, 8, 9, and 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 5, 6, 7 and 8 P. M. On Sunday, 8 and 10 A. M.; 3 and 6 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 11 P. M. Leave Hunter's Point at 6:10, 7:20, 8:30, 9:30 and 11:30 A. M., 2:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30 and 8:30 P. M. On Sunday at 9:20 and 10:40 A. M., 3:45 and 6:45 P. M.; leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M. and 3 and 6 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 12:10 A. M.
I. C. VOORHEES. Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY —Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M. and 6:25 P. M. On Saturdays, 11:15 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:22 run through to Monsey. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

EXCURSIONS.

TO PLEASURE-SEEKERS.

FOR LAKE SUPERIOR.
One of the new and magnificent steamers
METEOR and PEWABIC,

will leave Cleveland, Ohio, every MONDAY, at 8 P. M., and Detroit, Mich., every TUESDAY, at 2 P. M., and Port Sarnia every TUESDAY, at 10 P. M. For real comfort and pleasure, the Lake Superior trip is unequaled on this continent. The best speckled trout fishing in the world, and nowhere can the invalid realize such substantial benefit as in the cool, dry and invigorating climate of Lake Superior. It is also the cheapest trip offered, being only about 3½ cents per mile, which includes state-rooms and meals.

For information or securing of rooms, apply to
GARRETSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio.
J. T. WHITING & CO., Detroit, Mich.

NIAGARA FALLS, WHITE MOUNTAINS, ETC.

Excursion tickets to Niagara Falls, River St. Lawrence, with its thousand islands and world-renowned rapids, Montreal, Quebec, Saguenay River, White Mountains, Lake Champlain, Saratoga, &c., can be had at much reduced rates for the round trip, at the general agency of the Grand Trunk and Royal Mail Line Steamers, No. 279 Broadway. EDWARD P. BEACH, General Agent.

DAILY EXCURSIONS DOWN THE BAY.

Delightful Summer excursions by the favorite steamer JESSE HOYT, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 3 N. R., at 10:45 A. M., embracing a splendid sail through the Narrows and Lower Bay, past Forts Lafayette and Hamilton, &c., to Port Monmouth, and returning to New-York at 2:30 P. M. Fare for round trip, 50 cents. Children under ten years of age, half price.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.

The steamer HUGUENOT, Inquire at Staten Island Ferry office, Pier No. 19 North River, New-York.

TO LET—TO EXCURSION PARTIES, DUDLEY'S and Myers' Groves; barges *Walter Sands, Wm. Jay Haskett* and *Wm. H. Morton*; also steamboats of all kinds. Apply to W. E. MYERS & CO., foot Morton-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. BEGINS AT 8
Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY.
THE COOLEST THEATRE IN THE CITY.
ARRAH NA POGUE,
INDORSED BY THE PUBLIC AND THE PRESS
THE GREATEST SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY NIGHTLY
UNABLE TO OBTAIN ADMISSION.

MONDAY EVENING, July 17,
AND EVERY EVENING,
after the most careful preparation, will be presented, for the
FIFTH TIME IN AMERICA,
a grand spectacular drama, in three acts, by Mr. Dion Boucicault and E. H. House, Esq., entitled
ARRAH NA POGUE;
OR, THE WICKLOW WEDDING,
the sole right for the production of which has been purchased for New-York by Wm. Wheatley.
THE CAST ESPECIALLY SELECTED.
Mr. J. H. GLENNY,
(his fifth appearance in America) as
SHAUN THE POST.
Miss JOSEPHINE ORTON
(fifth appearance in New-York) as
ARRAH MEELISH.

The other important characters sustained by Mr. J. G. Burnett, W. E. Sheridan, J. W. Blaisdell, W. H. Norton, E. B. Holmes, Chas. Peters, W. Scallan, W. Jamieson, Charles T. Parsloe, Jr., W. H. Danvers, Misses Maria Maeder, Mary Wells, &c.

THE GRAND SCENICAL EFFECTS,
by H. Hilliard, J. Thorne, Whitham, Hilliard, Jr., and W. Wallack.
ELEGANT AND CHARACTERISTIC COSTUMES,
by Mons. Philippe and assistants.
PROPERTIES AND APPOINTMENTS
by S Wallis.
MECHANICAL CONTRIVANCES
by J. Johnson and assistants.
ORIGINAL MUSIC
by W. C. Levy, author of Punchinello, &c., under the baton of Harvey B. Dodworth.
ALL ENTIRELY NEW.
Seats secured six days in advance.

BELVIDERE LION PARK,

8th-av., between 108th and 110th sts.
Proprietor..........PAUL FALK.
THE SAENGERFEST.
GRAND ORCHESTRAL CONCERT
ON TUESDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 18, 1865.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
A GRAND EXCURSION,
by the visiting and resident Singers, to the
BELVIDERE AND LION PARK,
having been decided upon for
TUESDAY, JULY 18,
the proprietor begs to announce that he will give, on that day,
A GRAND ORCHESTRAL CONCERT,
under the direction of
THEODORE THOMAS.
THEODORE THOMAS.
in honor of the visitors.
NOTICE—There will be no Concert on Wednesday next.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS, a situation by the day or week; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machines; no objection to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 212 Wooster-st., between Bleecker and Amity sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH WOman, a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; good reference; country preferred. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as laundress; understands French fluting; has good city reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as cook; is willing to assist in washing; understands the care of milk and butter; country preferred; has good reference. Can be seen at No. 217 East 20th-st., near 1st-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, WITH good references, a situation as housekeeper, or to do sewing and other light work in a private family. Apply to Mrs. MOULTON, Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER, WORK BY the week; no objections to going to the country. Address M. A., Station G, New-York City.

A DRESSMAKER, WHO CUTS AND trims dresses in the latest style, wishes work by the day or week. Call at or address No. 550 8th-av., between 38th and 39th sts.

WANTED—BY A WELSH GIRL, A SITUATION to go to the country; is a first-class waitress and chambermaid; good references. Can be seen at No. 111 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman who is willing to take care of an infant; can give the best of reference. Apply at No. 73 West 17th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GERMAN nurse, by a young German girl who has experience in nursing and sewing. Apply at the German Intelligence Office, No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

WANTED—BY A TIDY GIRL, WHO WORKED in a gentleman's family in Ireland, a situation as general servant; washes and irons well; or as nurse and chambermaid; wages $7. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT waitress, a situation; has good city reference. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WASHING WANTED.—AN EXPERIENCED laundress wishes to get gentlemen's or families' washing; understands French fluting and fine washing; has the best of reference. Address Mrs. KEARNEY, No. 142 East 21st-st., rear house, Room No. 4.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN CITY AND COUNtry, for a very large number of superior female servants, of different nations, accustomed to serve in the first families in Brooklyn; also a number of experienced coachmen, waiters, gardeners and farm hands, at MANNING'S Select Agency, No. 15 Court-st., (A. A. Low's Building,) opposite City Hall, Brooklyn. Established under most distinguished patronage.

FAMILIES, HOTELS, SUMMER HOUSES and others in want of well-recommended male or female servants, Scotch, English, German or Irish, can find at the Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av., a full supply on hand for all kinds of work, in city or country.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as groom or coachman in a private family; has no objection to the country; is willing to make himself generally useful; has good recommendations from his last employer. Address O. M. C., Box No. 220 *Times* Office, or Bedell's office, No. 311 4th-av., New-York.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION; well up in the care and management of cattle; he can furnish testimonials to prove that he has held the situation as farm bailiff in the old country. Any person in want of such can find him by addressing A. P., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, by a man of long experience in this city, who thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of horses and carriages; is a good four-in-hand driver; the very best of city reference. Call or address P. R., No. 118 Madison-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a respectable single man, of long experience with horses, carriages and harness; the best of references given; the country preferred. Address C. M., Box No. 212 *Times* office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A CARPENter by trade, to hire out by the month; understands farming; also the care and management of horses; prefers country life to city. Any person requiring such address A. E., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE, NOT LONG in this country, situations together; man as waiter; wife as cook; have unexceptionable recommendations from the old country as to integrity and capability. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a single man; can take care of a horse and cow, if required; willing to make himself generally useful; can produce the best of reference. Address GARDENER, Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a man that understands his business; has the best of references as to his abilities from gentlemen keeping the best of establishments; he is honest and sober. Address COACHMAN, No. 76 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE PROTestant man as coachman and gardener; has good references from his last place; can milk. Address T. D., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AGED 24 YEARS, who has just been discharged from the army, a situation as clerk in a builder's or contractor's office. Address H. T., No. 123 Rivington-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man, who understands his business thoroughly; can give the best of city reference. Address H. N., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE man, as coachman or gardener; would engage for the country; best of reference from last employer. Address M. L., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a respectable young man, just disengaged. Address J. M., No. 103 East 28th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A single man who has good references. Address J. J., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.—A LADY WISHING A PLEASANT home near this city, and able and willing to superintend the household arrangements of a small family in compensation for her board, may find such by addressing H., Box No. 384 Post-office, New-York. References required.

WANTED—A NURSE. A HIGHLY RESPECTAble middle-aged Protestant woman, who is willing to go to the country, and who can bring satisfactory references, can hear of a good situation on application at No. 60 West 22d-st.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE AND INTELLIGENT young man, who is accustomed to investigate mercantile credits. Apply, with references, to A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, Chambers, and Reade sts.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL, AS NURSE and seamstress; must be neat, obliging and a good sewer, and come well recommended. Apply at No. 353 West 34th-st.

WANTED TO HIRE—A FAITHFUL, EXPErienced young man to work on a farm. Inquire between 1 and 2 P. M. to-day for Mr. STUART, in the office of the *Tribune* No. 154 Nassau-st.

WANTED — THREE EXPERIENCED SALESmen for the retail button trade. Address by letter, for three days, R. S., Post-office Box No. 6,858, giving reference and salary expected.

WANTED—IN A SILK GOODS JOBBINGhouse, a thoroughly competent entry-clerk; also, an experienced porter. Apply, personally, between 10 and 12 A. M., at No. 343 Broadway.

WANTED—A WATCHMAKER OR JEWELER; also an apprentice at the business. Inquire at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 443 6th-av.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A NUMBER of first-class wood workmen in a car factory, near this city. Apply to W. W. TAULMAN, 76 William-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

MONDAY, JULY 17.
First appearance since his return from Europe of the popular young comedian,
MR. DAN BRYANT,
whose recent successes in his famous Hibernian delineations before
THE MOST CRITICAL AUDIENCES OF THE OLD WORLD
have stamped him as
THE MOST NATURAL AND ARTISTIC REPRESENTATIVE of Irish life and character NOW LIVING.
He will appear in his truly great impersonation of TIM O'BRIEN in Brougham's Domestic Drama of
THE IRISH EMIGRANT,
and also as
HANDY ANDY,
in W. R. Floyd's successful adaptation of Lover's celebrated novel of that name.
Supported by
MR. CHARLES FISHER and
MRS. JENNINGS.
(Their first appearance this Summer.)
Miss Ione Burke, Mrs. John Sefton, Mr. Warwick, Mr. J. E. Whiting, Mr. Bowes Mr. Browne, Mr. Hillyard, Mr. Williams and the entire strength of the company.
In active preparation an entirely new Irish drama, replete with interesting incidents and the most powerful effects, written expressly for Mr. DAN BRYANT by Messrs. F. G. Maeder and T. B. McDonough, and entitled
SHAMUS O'BRIEN,
THE BOULD BOY OF GLENGALL.
A TALE OF '98.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

NINTH GRAND GERMAN SINGING FESTIVAL,
MONDAY, JULY 17, at 10 o'clock A. M.
PUBLIC REHEARSAL.
Admission to any part of the house 50 cents.
8 o'clock P. M.,
MONSTER CONCERT.
in which 2,000 singers will participate, assisted by an orchestra of 100 performers.

PROGRAMME:
PART FIRST.

1. Overture—Robespierre—full Orchestra	Littolf
2. Thurmerlied—by the united singers	Rubling
3. Auf grift zum Schwert	Kücken
(Sung by the united singers of Philadelphia.)	
4. Oedipus in Colonos	Mendelsohn
(By the united singers and Orchestra.)	

PART SECOND.

1. Overture—Rienzi—full Orchestra	R. Wagner
2. Hymn to Music	V. Lachner
3. Prayer of the Earth	Zoellner
(Sung by the united singers of Baltimore)	
4. Schlacht Gerang	Riets
(By the united singers and Orchestra.)	

A. PAUR,
C. BERGMANN, } Conductors.

Admission	$1 00
First tier boxes (reserved four seats)	8 00
Balcony reserved seats	1 50
Gallery	50

Procenium boxes for sale at the office of Carl Amann, Esq., No. 107 Wall-st.

Ticket-offices at the Academy of Music, and J. Schuberth & Co.'s music-store, No. 820 Broadway, will be open from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Benefit of the
SUFFERERS BY THE LATE FIRE
AT
BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM,
FRIDAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING, JULY 21.
All the dramatic and musical talent in the city have volunteered.

Tickets 50 cents; reserved seats, $1. For sale at the Academy of Music; Bier & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway: Irving Hall, and at the headquarters of the committee, at Lawrence & Co.'s, No. 438½ Broadway.

COMMITTEE:

C. L. LAWRENCE,	DR. KOHN,
L. F. HARRISON,	C. A. WOODROFFE,
HARRY CUNNINGHAM,	WM. B. HARRISON.

COMMITTEE ON STAGE MANAGEMENT:

C. K. FOX,	TONY DENIER,
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Third week of the young, gifted and fascinating
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MONDAY AND TUESDAY, July 17 and 18,
she will appear in two favorite comedy characters, DONNA VIOLANTE, in the comedy of
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THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this city and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufacturers of this country, eminently the *best piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools, altogether because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch, and great durability.

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GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others is, that the firm is composed of five practical piano-forte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.—THIRTY GOLD OR SILVER MEDALS, or other first premiums, have been awarded to us within a few years for the best instruments of this class. Over two hundred of the most distinguished musicians of New-York and other principal cities declare that the instruments of our make excel all others. See particulars in circulars. Salesrooms, New-York, No. 596 Broadway.
MASON BROTHERS.

THE HORACE WATERS GRAND SQUARE and upright Pianos, Melodeons, Harmoniums and Cabinet Organs, wholesale and retail at reduced prices. To let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains from $60 to $225. Factory and Warerooms, No. 481 Broadway. Cash paid for second-hand Pianos.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO, SINGING AND French language by an experienced teacher, from the Conservatoire de Music, (Paris); thorough and systematic instructions guaranteed; terms $15 per quarter; 24 lessons. Address H. P., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS. —Sole depot for Pelonbet's superior Harmoniums, wholesale and retail. Price $100 to $600. Instruments et. J. M. PELTON, No. 841 Broadway, New-York.

CUMMINGS & JENNYS, NO. 726 BROADWAY, New-York, are now offering their instruments at largely reduced prices. A superior seven-octave second-hand piano for sale at a bargain.

PIANO-FORTES—THE BEST AND CHEAPEST in the city, with all recent improvements, fully warranted. STEEDMAN, 108 West 15th-st., near 6th-av.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. Address until Sept. 14, Lenox, Mass., after that date as above.

MISS HAINES

AND

MADEMOISELLE de JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 Gramercy-park, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. All letters addressed to No. 10 Gramercy-park will receive prompt attention.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 251 and 253 Madison avenue,
will reopen on WEDNESDAY, September 20th.
Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 6. Until that time, address by letter as above.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY,

Great Barrington, Mass. The next year will commence Sept. 12, 1865. For circulars, address
Mrs. M. W. ALLEN, Principal.

PRACTICAL BUSINESS SCHOOL,

No. 817 Broadway, corner of 12th-st.

Parents, send your sons to this college, where, in one quarter, they learn more than in years at ordinary schools. Mr. VOGELSDORFF, the practical commercial teacher, has prepared several hundred for remunerative situations.

A SPECIAL NOTICE.—GOLDSMITH'S PENMANSHIP, BOOKKEEPING, &c., No. 756 Broadway.—Last days of the half-prices of the Summer season. All who enter their names prior to August 1, will be received at one-half the usual charge, with privilege of continuing lessons until November 1.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE—WILL open its next session WEDNESDAY, Sept. 6. This is a regularly chartered and organized college, with superior advantages for a thorough and elegant education, at a moderate expense. Apply immediately in order to secure rooms. Address
Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President.

AT NO. 609 BROADWAY.—DOLBEAR'S Commercial Acadmey will remain open, day and evening, all Summer; gentlemen or boys can have private lessons, without extra charge, in rapid business writing, practical book-keeping, arthemetic, &c., and be practically qualified for any business.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Rector. This very select and limited English and French school reopens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13. Circulars, with references, may be obtained at Appleton's, Broadway, or of the Rector, by post.

A YOUNG LADY ACCUSTOMED TO teach, wishes an engagement as governess, her testimonials are unexceptionable, and expectations as to salary moderate. Address Miss E. B. E., care of Rev. R. Hoyt, 54th-st., near 2d-av.

MRS. WILLIAMS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 2 West 39th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

TEACHERS.

SCHOOL WANTED.—A CLERGYMAN, WHO has been teaching ten years, would purchase or lease an established boarding or day-school. Address BLYTHE, Station D, New-York.

A TEACHER DESIRES TO VISIT EUrope as a tutor or secretary. Address T. L. G., Box No. 87 Williamstown, Mass. References—William E. Dodge, Rev. H. Crosby, Pres. Hopkins, &c.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A HEAVY GOLD CHAIN BRACELET, ON Thursday evening, between 6 and 7 o'clock, in 5th-av., between 27th-st. and Central Park. A liberal reward will be paid for it at No. 24 West 27th-st.

THE HOMEWARD MARCH

Large Arrivals of New-York and New-England Troops.

Arrival of the Seventeenth New York Zouaves.

Arrival and Departure of the One Hundred and Fifty-Second New-York, First Massachusetts Cavalry, Second and Seventh Rhode Island, Eleventh and Fifty-Eighth Massachusetts, Seventeenth Vermont, &c., &c.

SEVERAL REGIMENTS EXPECTED TO-DAY.

Yesterday a large number of returning regiments arrived and departed, all being received with a degree of enthusiasm and hearty welcome pleasant to witness, and gratifying to record. Among the arrivals yesterday afternoon, were the Seventeenth New-York, Second Rhode Island, Eleventh and Fifty-eighth Massachusetts, and the Seventeenth Vermont, all of which, except the New-York regiment, departed for home. The Rhode Island and Massachusetts troops left in the steamer *Continental* for New-Haven.

THE SEVENTEENTH NEW-YORK.

The great feature of the day was the reception of the Seventeenth New-York Zouaves, and it was one that spoke well both for the regiment itself and the numerous friends who turned out in honor of the gallant Zou-Zous. The Fourth Company of the Seventh Regiment, and the members of the old Hawkins Zouaves, (Ninth New-York,) accompanied by Graffula's Band, and a select number of friends and ex-members of the Seventeenth and Ninth New-York, paraded as an escort to the Seventeenth. Mr. Grower, (father of Col. Grower who was killed at Jonesboro,) gave the Seventeenth a collation on the dock, as soon as they landed, consisting of sandwiches and any quantity of ale, in bottles. Col. Colyer furnished the band, and on their arrival at the armory had a splendid table spread for the regiment.

The Seventeenth is a city regiment, and was organized by Colonel H. S. Lansing, at the commencement of the war, as two-year infantry, and served in the Army of the Potomac till the expiration of its service in April, 1863. It claims the honor of taking the first cannon captured by that army.

At Manassas Plains it was commanded by its Major (the late Colonel Grower,) and covered itself with glory in storming a battery, but at a heavy loss in officers and men—three officers killed and ten wounded, including its Major-Commanding, who received four wounds, disabling him for seven months; its loss in enlisted men being above two hundred.

The regiment was reorganized as Zouave veterans in 1863, with Major Grower commissioned its Colonel, officered by a majority of the old officers, as likewise part of the Ninth, better known as the Hawkins Zouaves, its rank and file consisting almost entirely of the two-year patriots late of the above regiments, who again volunteered to serve their country, and left this city in October, 1863, above 800 strong, were ordered to the Southwest, and joined Sherman's army. It has been through the whole of his campaigns since, and always on hand for duty on picket, march, guard, trenches or general engagement, and has more than once received the thanks of the general officers under whom it served. On the 21st of December, 1863, under Gen. A. J. Smith, it made the Tennessee campaign after Forrest, losing, principally by very severe frosts, about 200 men, many losing the use of both hands and feet, while scarcely an officer or man but was more or less frost-bitten, and joining Gen. Sherman at Vicksburgh Jan. 24, 1864. Under that General they made the Mississippi or Meriden campaign, leaving Vicksburgh on the 2d of February, 1864, marching over 460 miles.

In April the rebel Roddy being in strength, and attacking Decatur, Ala., they were ordered there, where for thirty-three days there was a daily skirmish as regular as the reveille call. Roddy by that time learned to respect them and was less troublesome, not venturing to make an advance, but was attacked by the regiment in their camp at Pond Spring, Courtland, &c., regularly routing them, capturing the whole of their camp and garrison, baggage, horses, &c.

At Atlanta they had their position in the trenches, &c.; at Jonesboro they charged and fought Clayborne's invincible Texan Rangers, who boasted never to have been defeated, but who were then broken, routed, and had their works taken from them. Here it lost its brave and gallant Colonel, who fell in front of his colors and but fifteen paces from the enemy's works, with one hundred and one of its men left on the field.

From Atlanta it participated in Hood's campaign in the rear of the army, marching full or above six hundred miles. Returning to Atlanta at night, it started next morning without preparation on Sherman's grand march to the sea, victory and peace.

From Savannah to the Carolinas, they again engaged the enemy at Averysboro, where their Lieutenant-Colonel, James Lake, commanding, received three wounds, and Capt. William G. Barnett, formerly of Hawkins' Zouaves, a brave and accomplished officer, was killed, being shot through the head. Once more at Bentonville, they fought the enemy, Maj. Marshall commanding, and where they made their last mark by cutting their way through the rebel lines, when by the falling back of the First Division they found themselves surrounded by the enemy, and were complimented by Gen. Morgan.

The following are the battles of the Seventeenth New-York:

1862—Siege of Yorktown, April; Hanover Court-house, Va., May 24; Seven days' battle before Richmond, June July 26—July 2; Seven Pines; Fredericksburgh, (under Burnside,) Dec. 13.

1863—Chancellorsville, May 1-4.

1864—Jonesboro, September; Averysboro, March 16; Bentonville, March 19.

The following is a roster of the officers:

Field and Staff.—Colonel, James Lake; Lieutenant-Colonel, A. S. Marshal; Major, James B. Horner; Acting Adjutant, Wm. E. Hatfield. Quartermaster, William Corry; Surgeon, James L. Watson; Assistant Surgeon, George W. Davis.

Captains.—John Canty, Charles W. Fairfield, Wm. E. Fisher, John P. Hollers, Charles H. Pease, David A. Harper, John Timon, James S. France and Isaac Menks.

First Lieutenants.—G. A. C. Barrett, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General on Gen. Vandever's staff; Clemens Wehmann, Edwin James, Edward Golden, Wm. B. Westervelt, Matthew Maloney and Daniel D. McDougal.

Second Lieutenants.—John B. Pannis, serving on Gen. Smith's staff; John Garry, Christian S. Crist, Charles Grabert, George W. Fisher and Thomas Hogan.

THE FIRST NEW-HAMPSHIRE CAVALRY.

The First New-Hampshire Cavalry arrived Saturday afternoon by the New-Jersey Railroad, landing at foot of Cortlandt-street at about 2 o'clock. Marching quietly down to the Battery Barracks, the men took dinner, and at 4 o'clock the command took special steamer for New-London, as they could not be carried by the boats of the regular route. The First expect to reach Concord, N. H., this morning. While in Baltimore, a private named James Ramsey, Company I, Fifty-sixth Massachusetts, (which regiment passed through this city on Friday,) attempted to get upon the train, failing in which he was run over and horribly crushed. Ramsey lived in Thirteenth-street, near Avenue B, in this city. He was thought to be mortally wounded by the officers of the First Cavalry.

The First New-Hampshire Cavalry was raised in Concord, in 1861, and was serving at the time of its discharge in the Second Brigade, Third Division, of the cavalry corps of Gen. Sheridan. The regiment has had 2,400 men upon its roster, and returns with 512. They fought under Gens. Stoneman, Pleasonton, Kilpatrick, Wilson, Torbett and Custer, and have seen a great deal of hard service. The following is the roster of their officers:

Brevat Brig.-Gen. John L. Thompson; Lieutenant-Colonel, B. T. Hutchins; Majors, A. Wyman, J. F. Andrews, J. A. Cummings; Adjutant, F. P. Cram; Quartermaster, George W. Towle; Commissary, W. H. Moulton; Surgeon, G. W. Pierce; Assistant Surgeon, F. A. Eldridge.

Line Officers—Company A—First Lieutenant, John Steele; Second Lieutenant, G. W. Morrison. Company B—Captain, Otis C. Wyatt; Second Lieutenant, J. S. Cilley. Company C—Captain, P. L. Wiggan; Second Lieutenant, John P. Thompson. Company D—First Lieutenant, F. P. Stone. Company E—Second Lieutenant, W. W. Tuttle. Company F—Captain N. H. Brown; First Lieutenant, G. H. Smith. Company G—Captain, G. T. Cram; Second Lieutenant, P. J. Converse; Company H—First Lieutenant, C. E. Patrick. Company I—Captain, W. H. Palmer. Company K—Captain, G. A. Robbins; First Lieutenant, Frank P. Flynn. Company L—First Lieutenant, Philip Jones. Company M—First Lieutenant, Thos. C. Edwards.

First New-Hampshire, Second Brigade, Custer's Division, 3d, raised in Concord, 1861.

1862—Front Royal, Va., May 30; Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9; Pope's Campaign, Va., Fredericksburgh, Dec. 13.

1863 — Stoneman's Raid around Richmond, April 29—May 4; Chancellorsville, Va., May 5; first Brandy Station, Va., June 12; Aldie Gap, Va., June 19; London Valley, Va., June 20-2; Gettysburgh, Md., July 1-5; Falling Waters, Md., July 11; Culpepper Campaign, Va., Sept. 6-11; second Brandy Station, Va., Oct. 11.

1864—Wilson's raid, June 9—July 1; White Oak Swamp, June 14; Blacks and Whites, June 15; Nottoway's Court-house, June 26; Ream's Station, Va., June 30; Winchester (covering Sheridan's retreat,) Va., Aug. 17; Summit Point, Va., Aug. 21; Charlestown, Va., Aug. 22; Kearneystown, Va., Aug. 27; skirmishing for 20 days on Opequan Creek, Aug. 28—Sept. 17; Smithfield, Sept. 18; Winchester (grand charge,) Sept. 19; Front Royal, Va., Sept. 21; Masseunetten Gap, Sept. 22-4; Waynesboro, Va., Sept. 25; Bridgewater, Va., Sept. 28; Tom's Brook Va., Oct. 9; Cedar Creek, Va. (where Custer's Division captured 42 pieces of artillery,) Oct. 19; fight at Back Roads, Va. (near Newtown,) Nov. 11-12; Lacy's Spring, Dec. 21.

1865—Moorefield Raid, (marched 115 miles in forty-eight hours,) Jan. 28; Sheridan's great nineteen days' raid, Feb. 27—March 17; Waynesboro, March 2; Ashland, March 15; Five Forks, Va., March 29—April 1; Jettersville Station, Va., April 3-5; Amelia Court-house, Va., April 6; Farmville, Va., April 7; Appomattox Court-house, April 8-9; Surrender of Gen. Lee, (Appomattox Hollow,) April 9.

THE SEVENTH RHODE ISLAND.

The above regiment arrived late Saturday evening from Washington, via Amboy route, and after supper and breakfast at the Battery departed for Providence by railroad yesterday afternoon. The command numbered 200 men.

The Seventh Rhode Island Regiment, having been ordered to organize by Gov. Sprague, camp was established near Providence, and the recruiting of the regiment commenced on the 9th of August, 1861. On the 10th of September, the regiment having been fully organized and equipped, left for Washington, with 919 men. The first battle of the Seventh Rhode Island was that of Fredericksburgh, Va., when they fought with the Second Division, Ninth Army Corps, behaving with marked gallantry. Col. Bliss, in his report to the Adjutant-General, says: "Both officers and men behaved splendidly and to my entire satisfaction." The loss of the Seventh on that disastrous day was very heavy, owing to the ground over which they were obliged to pass being exposed to a heavy artillery cross-fire. In this battle Lieut.-Col. Sayles was struck by a shell and instantly killed; Maj. Jas. Babbitt and Adjutant C. F. Page were both severely wounded, on the crest in front of the enemy's works, Maj. Babbitt's wound proving mortal. In the report of Gen. Nagle, commanding the division, he speaks of the gallantry displayed by the Seventh Rhode Island. He says: "The Seventh Rhode Island had never been under fire before, and much credit is due Col. Bliss for the able manner in which he manœuvered his men, he having lost the assistance of his Lieutenant-Colonel, Major and Adjutant, during the engagement. Too much praise cannot be given to the officers and men of the Seventh Rhode Island."

This regiment has continued with the Ninth Corps ever since the battle of Fredericksburgh, sharing the perils and glories of the Burnside campaign in Tennessee and making the tiresome overland march on their way to join the Army of the Potomac during the Winter months of 1863-4.

The following are the battles in which the Seventh were engaged:

1862—Fredericksburgh, Va., Dec. 13.

1863—Blue Spring, Tenn., Oct. 10; Campbell's Station, Tenn., Nov. 16; Siege of Knoxville, Tenn., Nov. 17—Dec. 5.

1864—Spottsylvania, Va., May 7-8; Tolopotomy Creek, Va., May 20; North Anna, Va., May 22; Cold Harbor, Va., June 1-3; Bethesda Church, Va., June 7; Siege of Petersburgh, Va.,; Cemetery Hill, Va., July 30; Poplar Grove Church, Va., Sept. 29-30; First Hatcher's Run, Va., Oct. 27.

1865—Siege of Petersburgh, January to April; Second Hatcher's Run, Feb. 4; Assault upon the enemy's works, (usually known as Fort Steadman,) March 25; Grand Assault on Petersburgh, April 1; Capture of Petersburgh, Va., April 3; Surrender of Lee, April 9.

The following is the complete roster of the Seventh Rhode Island:

Field and Staff—Col. Zenas R. Bliss; Lieut.-Col. Percy Daniels; Major, Ethan A. Jenks; Adjutant, John Sullivan; Surgeon, James Harris; Assistant-Surgeons, Albert G. Sprague and Chas. G. Corey.

Captains—William H. Joyce, Jas. N. Potter, Geo. A. Wilber, Geo. W. Stone, Edwin L. Hunt, Peleg E. Peckham.

First Lieutenants—James F. Merrill, Winthrop A. Moore, W. W. Webb, Daniel S. Rennington, Albert A. Bolles, Ephraim C. Morse, Winfield S. Chappell, Edwin R. Allen, John McKay, Wm. H. Johnson, Jas. T. Phelps.

Second Lieutenant—Fuller Dingley.

DEPARTURE OF THE FOURTH VERMONT.

The Fourth Vermont left by steamer Saturday morning for Albany, en route for Burlington. They had a good hearty breakfast at the Battery before leaving.

THE SECOND RHODE ISLAND.

The Second Rhode Island arrived at the same time as the Seventeenth New-York, coming to the city on the Amboy steamer at 4 o'clock. After remaining at the Battery for supper, the command took passage in the steamer *Continental* for Providence, via New-Haven. The regiment numbered 345 men, and was under the command of Lieut.-Col. E. H. Rhodes.

This regiment was organized June 16, 1861, and has served ever since with the Sixth Corps and the Army of the Potomac. In June, 1864, the old members returned home, and the regiment reorganized with the recruits already on hand and others sent to join them. They participated in the great Valley campaign of the Shenandoah under Sheridan. The following are the battles to be placed to their credit:

1862—Siege of Yorktown, April; Williamsburgh, May 5; West Point, May 6; Seven days' battle before Richmond, June 26—July 2; Seven Pines; Fredericksburgh, (under Burnside,) Dec. 13.

1863—Lee's Heights, May 1—5; Gettysburgh, July 1—5; Funkstown, Md., July 8; Wapping Heights, July 22; Rappahannock Station, October; Mine Run, Nov. 26.

1864—Wilderness, May 5; Spottsylvania, May 7—8; Tolopotomy, North Anna, Cold Harbor, June 1; Bethesda Church; Siege of Petersburgh; Charlestown, Va., Aug., 21; Halltown, Va., Aug. 22; Winchester, Va., Sept. 19; Fisher's Hill, Va., Sept. 22; Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19.

1865—Third Hatcher's Run, Feb. 4; assault upon the enemy's works, (usually known as Fort Fisher,) March 25; grand assault upon Petersburgh, April 2; pursuit of Lee; Amelia Court-house, April 6; surrender of Lee, April 9; entered Danville, April 27.

The following is the roster of the officers now with the command:

Field and Staff—Lieut.-Col. E. H. Rhodes commanding, Major H. H. Young; Surgeon Wm. F. Smith; Brevet Capt. and Adjt. T. J. Smith; Quartermaster R. W. Small.

Line Officers—Company A—Capt. Geo. S. Easterbrooks. Company B—Capt. David Small; First Lieut. Robert Robertson. Company C—Capt. Chas. E. Perkins; First Lieut. Wm. H. Bullock. Company D—Capt. Stephen Sheerbon; First Lieut. B. S. West; Second Lieut. Jas. McKay. Company G—Capt. W. N. Carr. Company H—Capt. Jos. Pollard; First Lieut. Jos. H. Granger; Second Lieut. S. Bond. Co. I—Capt. John A. Jeffrey.

ELEVENTH MASSACHUSETTS.

This regiment arrived during the afternoon, by the New-Jersey Railroad, and took supper at the Battery Barracks, The Eleventh was under the command of Lieut.-Col. T. H. Dunham, and numbered 284 men. They took passage on the *Continental* for New-Haven last evening.

This regiment has a memorable record, having been in the field ever since June 13, 1861, and has fought in every battle from the first Bull Run down to the surrender of Gen. Lee. It originally served in the old Third Corps, under Sickles, and continued in it until the corps was merged into the Second Corps. The Eleventh was raised in Boston, and are veterans by reënlistment. At the time they left the field the regiment was serving in Gen. Mott's division, of the Second Corps. The following are the battles of the Eleventh Massachusetts:

1861—Bull Run, July 21.

1862—Siege of Yorktown, April; Williamsburgh, May 5; West Point, May 6; Seven days' battle before Richmond, June 26—July 2; Seven Pines; Fredericksburgh, (under Burnside,) Dec. 13.

1863—Chancellorsville, Va., May 1—5; Gettysburgh, July 1—5; Wapping Heights, July 22; Rappahannock Station, October; Mine Run, Nov. 26.

1864—Wilderness, May 5; Spottsylvania, May 7—8; Tolopotomy, North Anna, Cold Harbor, June 1; Bethesda Church; Siege of Petersburgh; Weldon Railroad, Va., Aug. 21; Peeble's Farm, Va., Sept. 29—30; First Boydton Plank Road, Oct. 27; Second Hatcher's Run, Dec. 5.

1865.—Third Hatcher's Run, Feb. 4; assault upon the enemy's works, (usually known as Fort Fisher,) March 25; grand assault upon Petersburg, April 2; pursuit of Lee; Amelia Court-house, April 6; surrender of Lee, April 9; entered Danville, April 27.

The following is the roster of the officers now with the command:

Field and Staff—Lieut.-Col. T. H. Dunham, Maj. I. F. Mansfield, Surgeon C. Smith, Assistant Surgeon Crozier, Adjt. M. Boucher, Quartermaster W. H. Brown.

Line Officers—Company B—First Lieut. M. M. Cowdry. Company C—Capt. J. L. Chapin. Company D—Capt. David Linchan. Company B—First Lieut. W. H. Wheeler. Company F—Capt. Frank McQuade. Company H—Second Lieut. R. Delery. Company K—First Lieut. John W. Tufts.

THE FIFTY-EIGHTH MASSACHUSETTS

also arrived yesterday afternoon, by the Amboy route, and with the Eleventh, took their suppers at the Battery Barracks, and subsequently left for New-Haven by the *Continental*. The regiment numbered 364 men, and was under the command of Lieut.-Col. John C. Whitton.

The Fifty-eighth Massachusetts is a Veteran organization, being recruited in 1864, from the returned volunteers who had served two years. They entered the service on the 28th of April, 1864, and have served with the Ninth Corps ever since. This regiment has lost since its entry into the field, fourteen officers—killed on the field of battle—and it claims this to be the largest number lost by any Massachusetts regiment during the war. At one battle, that of Peeble's Farm, (or Popular Grove Church,) Sept. 29, 1864, the regiment was nearly all captured, only six muskets remaining for duty. The Fifty-eighth participated in the following engagements:

1864—Wilderness, May 5-6; Spottsylvania, Va., May, 7-8; Tolopotomy Creek, Va., May 20; North Anna, Va., May 22; Cold Harbor, Va., June 1-3; Bethesda Church, Va., June 7; Siege of Petersburgh, Va.; Cemetery Hill, Va., July 30; Popular Grove Church, Va., Sept. 29-30; First Hatcher's Run, Va., Oct. 27.

1865—Siege of Petersburgh, January to April; Second Hatcher's Run, Feb. 4; Assault upon the enemy's works, (usually known as Fort Steadman,) March 25; Grand assault on Petersburgh, April 1; Capture of Petersburgh, Va., April 3; Surrender of Lee, April 9.

The following is the complete roster of the Fifty-eighth:

Field and Staff.—Lieut.-Col. John C. Whitton, Major E. S. Horton, Surgeon Frank Whitman, Assistant Surgeon —— Dawson, Adjutant Jas. N. Cox, Quartermaster T. A. Barton.

Line Officers—Company E—Capt. W. E. Mason, First Lieut. J. D. Townsend. Company A—Capt. Frank H. Kempton, First Lieut. S. G. Baker. Company C—Capt. Chas. H. Morton, First Lieut. B. L. Johnson, Second Lieut. Henry Blossom. Company D—Capt. L. E. Haywood. Company B—Capt. S. G. Blandon, First Lieut. N. H. Talbot. Company F—Capt. Chas. E. Copeland. Company G—Capt. S. B. Hinckley, First Lieut. H. Chase, Jr. Company H—Capt. A. Almy. Company I—Capt. N. Leonard, Jr., First Lieut. N. D. Monroe. Company K—Capt. C. H. Toby, First Lieut. A. M. Dudley, Second Lieut. Geo. Dunham.

THE SEVENTEENTH VERMONT.

This regiment came by the New-Jersey route, arriving on the same train as the Eleventh Massachusetts, and like them marched to the Battery for supper. They subsequently left for Burlington, Vt.

The Seventeenth Vermont mustered 445 men, and was commanded by C. F. V. Randall. The regiment was mustered into the United States service April 15, 1864, and saw their first fight at the Wilderness, with the Ninth Corps. They are therefore entitled to record the following battles:—

1864—Wilderness, May 5; Spottsylvania, May 7-8; Totopotomy, North Anna, Cold Harbor, June 1; Bethesda Church; Siege of Petersburgh; Cemetery Hill, Va., July 30; Poplar Grove Church, Va., September 29-30; First Hatcher's Run, Va., October 27.

1865—Siege of Petersburgh, January to April; Second Hatcher's Run, Feb. 4; Assault upon the enemy's works, (usually known as Fort Steadman,) March 25; Grand assault on Petersburgh, April 1; Capture of Petersburgh, Va., April 3; Surrender of Lee, April 9.

The following is a list of the officers:

Field and Staff.—Colonel, F. V. Randall; Lieutenant-Colonel, L. E. Knapp; Surgeon, J. C. Rutherford; Assistant Surgeon, S. W. Langdon; Adjutant, Jas. S. Peck; Quartermaster, B. J. Derby.

Line Officers.—Company A—Capt. Henry D. Jordan, First Lieut. J. W. Townsend, Second Lieut. D. H. Lane. Company B—Capt. B. F. Giddings, First Lieut. J. C. Lamb, Second Lieut. Wm. Cronan. Company C—Capt. A. C. Raymond, First Lieut. Henry Cull, Second Lieut. C. W. Bugbee. Company D—Capt. A. C. Fay, First Lieut. H. O. Claflin, Second Lieut. Geo. Austin. Company E—Capt. Geo. S. Robinson, First Lieut. W. B. Burbank, Second Lieut. C. C. Watson. Company F—Capt. Chas. D. Brainard, First Lieut. John J. Deale, Second Lieut. F. B. Keith. Company G—Capt. E. J. Hartshorn, First Lieut. Jos. B. Carpenter, Second Lieut. D. E. May. Company H—Capt. C. W. Corey, First Lieut. J. H. Lucia, Second Lieut. G. H. Corey. Company I—Capt. Daniel Conway, First Lieut. D. H. Smith, Second Lieut. Geo. W. Bacon. Company K—Capt. John L. Yale First Lieut. A. C. Inman, Second Lieut. Wilbur E. Henny.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SECOND NEW-YORK

arrived at a late hour on Saturday night, and left almost immediately for Albany. No history of the regiment could be gained.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SIXTH NEW-YORK

is expected to-morrow or the next day. They belong to Oneida County.

The One Hundred and Forty-sixth Regiment was mustered into the service of the United States on the 10th of October, 1862, having been recruited from Rome, Utica, Booneville, and other villages in Oneida County. The regiment rendezvoused at Utica, and was known as the "Fifth Oneida," and also as the "Halleck Infantry," named after Gen. Halleck, whose home originally was in Oneida County. The first Colonel of the One Hundred and Forty-sixth was Kenner Garrard, who, as Captain in the Fifth United States Cavalry, was made a prisoner of war by the disgraceful surrender of Gen. Twiggs, in Texas. Leaving West Point on his exchange, Col. Garrard assumed the command of the One Hundred and Forty-sixth, at the suggestion of Gen. Halleck.

The One Hundred and Forty-sixth left Washington while the army were marching from camp at Sharpsburgh to Acquia Creek, Va.; and, marching through Fairfax and Centreville, the One Hundred and Forty-sixth crossed the Bull Run field, and joined the Army of the Potomac near Snicker's Gap, Va. The One Hundred and Forty-sixth was assigned to the Third Brigade, of Gen. Sykes' division of the Fifth Corps, then under the command of Gen. Meade. The Fifth New-York [Duryee's Zouaves] at that time constituted the entire brigade, and was under the command of Brig.-Gen. G. K. Warren, late Colonel of the Fifth New-York. Subsequently the One Hundred and Fortieth New-York (a Rochester regiment) completed the brigade. In Sykes' celebrated regular division the One Hundred and Forty-sixth continued until its final leaving the field. Its first battle was that of Fredericksburgh, in December of 1862, and it has shared in the perils and glories of every battle since fought by the Army of the Potomac.

At the battle of Chancellorsville the regiment suffered heavily in the first day's fight, and acquitted itself with honor. On the 4th of May the Fifth New-York received orders to return home for muster out, and some 283 three year's men were transferred from the Fifth New-York, to the One Hundred and Forty-sixth regiment.

At the Battle of Gettysburgh the brigade, then under the command of Brig.-Gen. Stephen Weed, made a charge in support of the flying columns of the Third Corps, who had met with a temporary reverse. Subsequently the brigade, consisting of the One Hundred and Fortieth and One Hundred and Forty-sixth New-York, and Ninety-first and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania, charged up and obtained possession of the famous Round Top, but at a severe loss in officers and men. Among the former was the Brigadier, (Weed,) and the Colonel of the One Hundred and Fortieth, (——,) who were both killed. Hazlitt's famous battery was supported by the Third Brigade, and Hazlitt himself instantly killed during the action. Col. Garrard was made Brigadier-General for gallant conduct at Gettysburgh. From Gettysburgh all through the Maryland, Centreville, Culpepper and Mine Run campaign of Gen. Meade the One Hundred and Forty-sixth bore a conspicuous part. At the battle of the Wilderness the One Hundred and Fortieth and One Hundred and Forty-sixth made the first charge of the day, the regiments losing terribly. The One Hundred and Forty-sixth suffered almost total annihilation, for out of nearly 600 muskets the loss was some 400 in killed, wounded and missing. Among the killed was Col. David T. Jenkins, Lieut.-Col. Henry Curran and Lieut. Peter Froclich. Both the Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel were distinguished soldiers, ranking high among their fellow-officers for courage and skill. Col. Jenkins was thought to be, by those competent to judge, one of the best engineer officers in the Army of the Potomac who were not West Point graduates. There is no doubt that had Col. Jenkins lived through the campaign he would have reaped a rich harvest of brevet promotions. The present Colonel was a Captain at the battle of the Wilderness, and now wears the eagles as a mark of his constant and continued duty.

Gen. Ganard has made for himself a high reputation in the West as a cavalry officer, and it was him who held Cumberland Gap so long against the attacks of the enemy.

The One Hundred and Forty-sixth comes home with 28 officers and 250 men, and the losses of the regiment have been as follows: Seven officers killed in action, and two of disease contracted in the service; forty-six officers have been discharged for disability from wounds and disease, making a total loss of fifty-five officers. There were 120 men killed in action, 147 died of disease, 416 wounded, and 550 discharged for disability from wounds or disease contracted while in service. The following comprises a list of battles of the One Hundred and Forty-sixth, viz.:

1862—Fredericksburgh, Va., Dec. 13.

1863—Chancellorsville, Va., May 1-5; Aldie Gap, Va., June 20; Gettysburgh, Penn., July 1-5; Williamsport, Md., July 13; Bristoe Station, Va., Oct. 13; Rappahannock Station, Va., Oct. 21; Mine Run, Va., Nov. 26—Dec. 1.

1864.—Wilderness, Va., May 5—6; Laurel Hill, Va., May 7; Spottsylvania, Va., May 8—9; Tolopotomy Creek, Va., May 20; North Anna, Va., May 22; Cold Harbor, Va., June 1; Bethseda Church, Va., June 7; Siege of Petersburgh, Va.; Cemetery Hill, Va., July 30; Weldon Railroad, Va., Aug. 21; Poplar Grove Church, Va., Sept. 29—30; First Hatcher's Run, Va., Oct. 27; Hicksford's raid against the Weldon Railroad, Dec. 6—12.

1865—Siege of Petersbursh, Va., January to April; Second Hatcher's Run, Feb. 4; assault upon the enemy's works, White Oak Road, Va., March 29; Five Forks, Va., March 30—April 1; Appomattox Court-house, Va., April 8—9; Surrender of Lee's army, (Appomattox Hollow, Va.,) April 9.

The following comprise the list of officers:

Field and Staff—Col. Jas. Grindly, Lieut.-Col. B. Claesgens, Major J. P. Powell, Adjt. J. P. Pitcher, Quartermaster M. Egleston, Surgeon S. M. Flandraw, Assistant Surgeons R. Fenwick and W. H. Morris, Chaplain E. P. Payson.

Line Officers—Company A—Capt. A. J. King, Second Lieut. D. M. Rudy. Company B—Capt. L. Fitzpatrick, First Lieut. James Handwright. Company C—Capt. W. A. Walker, First Lieut. J. McGechan. Company D—Capt. H. Loomis, First Lieut Ed. Bennett. Company E—Capt. B. F. Wright, First Lieut. E. J. Davis. Company F—Capt. W. H. S. Sweet, Second Lieut. Geo. Clin. Company G—Capt. L. York, First Lieut. J. B. Seaman. Company H—Capt. R. H. Warren, Second Lieut. H. G. Taylor. Company I—Capt. H. E. Jones, First Lieut. Ed. O. Jones. Company K—First Lieut. J. A. Jamison.

THE FIFTH REGIMENT ARTILLERY.

The Fifth Regiment Heavy Artillery, under command of Col. Samuel Graham, is expected home some time during this week. The regiment was organized in Brooklyn. It was stationed in Baltimore for a long time, and afterward took part in the battles of the Shenandoah Valley.

Fire in Broadway.

At about 3 o'clock Saturday morning an incendiary fire was discovered in the hall-way under the stairs leading to the second story of No. 74 Bleecker-street, and before the firemen could gain mastery of the flames the upper floor and part of the second story were destroyed. Considerable damage was also done at No. 641 Broadway, adjoining. The losses and insurances are as follows: M. E. E. Shephard, silver-plater, lost $800; insured for $500 by the Continental Company. Mr. Christian Flocks, cigar-maker, $800, and insured in the Hanover office for $500. Messrs. J. M. Grennell & Co. lost $300, and are not insured. Mr. G. W. Burgher lost $150, and has $200 insurance in the Kings County office. Mr. C. N. Brown lost [illegible], and is not insured. Mr. A. E. Delouest, plumber, lost $200, and is insured for $1,500 in the Franklin office of Philadelphia. Mr. Lefferts, of No. 641 Broadway, estimates the loss on his stock of dry goods at $5,000; his insurance is $16,000, in the Atlantic, Corn Exchange, Columbia and Standard offices. Mr. Isaac Solomon, jeweler, of No. 641 Broadway, lost about $500, and is insured for $10,000 in the Brevoort, Jersey City, Lafayette, Stuyvesant and Tradesmen's offices. The building, which was damaged to the extent of about $1,300, is fully insured.

THE POLICE COURTS.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

ASSAULT BY ONE OF THE LEGION OF HONOR.

Mr. Julius Perrideans, of No. 258 Third-avenue, made oath that on the 5th inst., Ameal Santoni, a French coffee-merchant, stabbed him in the right side of the body, inflicting a dangerous wound, which laid him up in Bellevue Hospital until Saturday, and that he gave Mr. Santoni no provocation whatever. The accused, who is of the French Legion of Honor, and evidently a gentleman of good standing, was apprehended by Patrolman John La Rue, of the Eighteenth Ward, and Justice Dodge required him to find $1,000 bail.

FAIRFIELD COUNTY BANK—TENS.

Mr. John Fitzpatrick, of No. 152 Eighth-avenue, merchant, entered complaint against John McCloud, a South Boston youth of 18, for tendering in payment for a fancy shirt, of the value of $3, a spurious ten-dollar note, purporting to have been uttered by the Fairfield County Bank of Norwalk, Conn. The accused, whom Policeman John Butcher arrested, told Justice Dodge that he was not aware that the bill was worthless. He was committed in default of $500 bail.

GRAND LARCENIES.

Mr. Paul Graville, of No. 109 Eighth-avenue, grocer, made affidavit that on Friday afternoon he left $165 under a box on a shelf in his store, and that Eliza Wilberforce, a young colored girl, who was scrubbing the place, stole the same. Policeman Augustus Brede arrested the accused, but did not recover the money, and the prisoner was committed in default of $500 bail....David Brannon, carpenter, who recently roomed with Mr. Robert B. Wagner, of No. 131 Bleecker-street, took that person's trunk, on the night of the 11th, and removed the same, with its contents, which are valued at $200, to another boarding-house, and was not again seen until Friday afternoon, when he was apprehended by Patrolman Dermot Farley, of the Eighth Ward. The prisoner was committed in default of $1,000 bail....John Collins, of No. 44 West Sixteenth-street, shoemaker, was arrested by Policeman Lewis, of the Fifteenth Ward, for stealing $100 worth of harness from Mr. Cyrus Lawrence's stables, at No. 58 West Fifteenth-street. He was committed in default of $1,000 bail.

Essex Market—Before Justice Shandley.

UNGRATEFUL DOMESTIC.

Mrs. Charlotte Thompson, of No. 220 Grand-street, made affidavit that on the evening of the 2d of May last, while she was at a theatre, her domestic, Jane Dixon, who is otherwise known as Antoinette Virginia Golden, left her dwelling with three silk dresses, four calico dresses, a white dress, a bonnet, a sun-shade, six pillow-cases and other articles, and that, subsequently, several of these articles were recovered at a pawn-shop. Mrs. Thomson's search for the girl was fruitless until Friday afternoon, and then, finding her in Grand-street, the complainant turned her over to Officer Devoy, of the Seventh Ward. The prisoner was committed for examination. She appeared at Mrs. Thomson's dwelling as a homeless orphan, and Mrs. Thompson gave her shelter as a domestic as matter of charity.

HOPELESS STOLIDITY.

A boy of about 12 years, whose surname is Shyder, and who is of sound mind, was apprehended by Policeman George Davis, Saturday morning, and on appearing before Justice Shandley he could not tell the number of his parents' abode, in First-avenue, or his christen-name, and when asked where he was born he replied, "Up the street."

A POLITICIAN'S FRIEND IN TROUBLE.

John Henderson, of No. 19 Spring-street, iron-frame maker, inquired the time of Mr. Henry Kern, of No. 30 Delancey-street, as that person was entering the Steuben House, on Saturday evening, and snatched his watch, but Mr. Kern seized and held him until Patrolman Sullivan, of the Seventeenth Ward, took him into custody. Henderson having been committed in default of $1,000 bail, Mr. Walter Burke, of the Fourteenth Ward, an ex-member of Assembly, appeared in his behalf and assured the Judge that the prisoner could not be guilty of pocket-picking, his character was too high for that. He might have jumped a bounty or two, but never had been guilty of picking pockets. Justice Shandley did not volunteer any opinion, but quietly bade Mr. Burke good morning.

BURGLAR GETS THE WORST OF IT.

William H. McGuire, of No. 264 East Twelfth-street, forced a door and entered Mr. John Henny's apartments, at No. 222 Avenue B, on Saturday evening, and found the landlord at home. Mr. Henny, who is a muscular butcher, and possibly one of the agile Turners, planted his fingers on McGuire's throat, and the fellow thereupon drew a dirk; whereupon Mr. Henny "choked him a little more," as he expressed it in making complaint, yesterday, at court. McGuire, who is only 19 years of age, says that he is a burnisher. He was committed for trial at the General Sessions.

The Tombs—Before Justice Hogan.

COMPLICATED CASE.

Charles Trumper, of No. 285 Seventh-avenue, made oath that he had been robbed while asleep in Kate Smith's place in New Chambers-street. It appears that on Saturday evening he requested permission to sleep an hour in Kate Smith's room, and that she locked him in and put the key in her pocket. Subsequently George Seitz, of No. 94 Hester-street, begged to be admitted to change his attire, and the female gave him the key. Trumper awoke shortly after Seitz had been in the room, and ascertained that somebody had stolen $150 from his pantaloons pocket. The Judge committed Seitz for examination.

GRAND LARCENY.

Annie Spencer and Catharine Lowery, of No. 398 Canal-street, were apprehended, on Saturday evening, for stealing wearing apparel valued at $100, at No. 398 Canal-street, from Annie Wilson. Officer Richard Field, of the Fifth Ward, found the clothing in the prisoners' possession. They were committed for trial in default of $500 bail each.

Memorials of Patriotism.

At a recent meeting of the Executive Committee of the Institute of Reward for Orphans of Patriots, held at the Free Academy, resolutions were offered appointing a Memorial Committee to coöperate with the officers of the Bureau of Military Records in the collection and preservation of military statistics; also instructing said committee to coöperate with the committee already appointed having in charge the petition now before the Common Council, praying the bestowment of a tract of land bounded by Fourth and Fifth avenues and Eighty-first and Eighty-second streets; and also to aid the committee already appointed for petitioning the Common Council to grant said land to the National Academy named in the petition, and for the additional purpose of erecting a home and school for orphans of patriots, and a compensative school for soldiers and sailors maimed in the service of the Union.

After the resolutions had been read, addresses were made by Rev. Dr. S. B. Bell, Messrs. Richards, Whitmore and others, and, on motion, the following gentlemen were appointed as said Memorial Committee: Samuel B. Bell, D. D., Josiah Sutherland, Chas. P. Daly, R. A. Witthaus, Joseph W. Richards, M. D., Chas. Gould, Marshall O. Roberts, E. D. Morgan, D. Huntington, Wm. Topping, Alexander Knox, Vincent Collyer and David P. Holton, M. D.

The Museum Fire.

PROPOSED MEASURES OF RELIEF.

The members of the stock company and other persons, numbering about fifty, recently employed at Barnum's Museum, held a meeting on Saturday morning at No. 93 Canal-street. Among the gentlemen present were Charles Fox, John Bridgman, and Mr. Harrison, the comic singer.

The meeting was organized by the election of Mr. Bridgman as Chairman. Mr. Bridgman said they had met on a melancholy occasion to devise means to alleviate their sufferings. Such relief could probably be obtained by using some unoccupied theatre, and having a benefit. He believed that either the Academy of Music or Winter Garden could be secured for that purpose on Friday afternoon and evening of next week. He also said that Messrs. Boniface and Nagle and Miss Alice Gray have already tendered their services on the occasion, and that others would doubtless follow their example. Mr. Barnum, he remarked, would soon have another place ready for them.

Several gentlemen who did business with Mr. Barnum, and who suffered from the fire, offered to contribute various articles for sale, the receipts to go to the most needy. Mr. Howitz, dealer in carved ivory, offered to give three sets of richly carved ivory, to be raffled for.

Mr. Lawrence, who kept a vaporizing perfumery stand in the Museum, offered a perfumery case, which had been saved, for the same object.

Mr. Woodruff, the Bohemian glass-blower, offered to fit up two or three cases of glass.

Mr. Conlan also offered a first-class rifle, to be disposed of by raffling.

The above offers were gratefully accepted by the meeting.

The Chairman appointed Messrs. Chas. Fox, Tony Denier, B. Lusby, Cunningham, Harrison, J. S. Conlin, James Kohn, Lawrence, Groosi, C. S. Burns, A. King, J. F. Horn, C. A. Woodruff, R. S. Walker, Thos. Walker, E. Petershen and Geo. Hilye, a committee to make arrangements for the entertainment.

Mr. H. S. Tiffany was appointed treasurer.

A CARD FROM THE ATTACHES.

The late disastrous fire having caused to a large number of the actors, employes and attaches of the Museum the loss of their wardrobes and other valuable property, and also taken away the means of support to themselves and families, appeal to a generous public and to their professional associates for their kind support and coöperation at their proposed benefit next Friday afternoon and evening. The theatre at which the performances will take place will be announced as soon as final arrangements are made. Meanwhile they invite all friends who desire to aid them on this occasion to address J. Bridgman, Chairman, at the Committee's Headquarters, Lawrence & Co., No. 438½ Broadway.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

The Steamer Dean Richmond.—The new floating palace *Dean Richmond*, of the People's Line, and sister boat to the *St. John*, the largest steamboat in the world, was on Saturday taken around to Pier No. 41, North River. She left the yard of John Englis & Son at a few minutes past 1 o'clock and steamed a few miles, just to test her machinery. Her short trip gave general satisfaction to all concerned. She will probably be ready to make her first regular trip on the 20th inst., and from that date she will take her place in the regular line and run regular during the season.

Suicide.—About 8:30 o'clock yesterday morning, an unknown man jumped overboard from the ferryboat *Onalaska*, plying between the foot of Chambers-street and the Long Dock, Jersey City. The man first seated himself in the ladies' cabin, but got up and walked over to the other side, and sprang into the water. The boat was stopped and every effort made to save him, without avail. Deceased appeared to be of middle age, and had neither coat nor hat on.

A Brave Youth.—During the burning of Barnum's Museum the national flags were hauled down by a lad who ascended the roof at the risk of his life. This brave lad's name is Henry McCan, an inmate of the Newsboy's Lodging House, who was employed as a supernumerary at the Museum. McCan also succeeded in saving several articles belonging to the employes, and was the last to leave the burning building.

Explosion of Ordnance.—On Saturday evening Mr. Theodore S. Silvey, of the Free Academy, one of the excursionists who had departed for Niagara Falls on board the yacht *Aurora*, was seriously wounded by the explosion of the yacht's cannon, when off Ninety-ninth-street, North River. He was taken to the Stryker's Bay Hotel, and there atteneded by Dr. Shanning.

Canada Land Agency.—The agency for the sale of mineral and other lands in Canada, which is announced in our advertising columns, may be commended to intending purchasers on the ground that it is in the hands of an experienced and thoroughly trustworthy gentleman, Mr. H. J. Gibbs.

Accidental Fall.—Mr. James Murray accidentally fell from a window in the second story of his dwelling, at No. 181 East Thirty-fourth-street, yesterday morning. Officers White and Ryan, of the Twenty-first Precinct, took him to Bellevue Hospital.

The Stover-Porter Case.—This tedious examination, on an affidavit alleging that the defendant, Porter, swindled his client, Stover, to the amount of $20,000, has been further postponed to Wednesday morning next at 10 o'clock.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Brooklyn City Mortality.—The total number of deaths in this city last week was 203, of which 58 were adults, and 145 under 21 years of age. The principal diseases were, cholera infantum 50, consumption 18, marasmus and convulsions 18 each, scarlet fever 1, cholera morbus 3, diarrhœa 8, small-pox 3, typhoid fever 3, whooping-cough 2, measles 1, &c. Under one year of age, 105; natives of United States, 165; Ireland 20; Germany, 10; England, 5; Scotland, British America and unknown, 1 each.

The Alleged Navy-yard Frauds.—Messrs J. Mason, J. R. Marsden, Wm. McDermott and Frank Reilley, arrested last week on the charge of defrauding the United States Government in manufacturing articles in the Navy-yard for their own personal use, appeared before United States Commissioner Newton on Saturday, and gave bail for examination on Thursday next.

Confidence Game.—A man called at Mr. Coleman's office in Fulton-avenue, near Oxford-street, on Saturday last, and representing to the boy in attendance that the proprietor had sent him for his coat, obtained it, and went off. That was the last seen of him.

Assaulting his Wife.—Edward Rohan, residing at No. 135 Butler-street, was arrested on Saturday night, for assaulting his wife with a bottle, causing a fracture of the skull. The injured woman was conveyed to the College Hospital.

Died of Injuries Received.—David McLaughlin, who was injured by falling from an Atlantic-avenue car on Friday, died of his injuries at the Brooklyn City Hospital yesterday. Coroner Lynch will hold an inquest to-day.

[Advertisement.]

Good to Invest In.—If, as the old adage declares, "Health is the Greatest of Earthly Blessings," then every effort to preserve it pays well.

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS

have been of great service in making people healthy, and keeping them so. They should be found in every household.

They give tone to the stomach, vigor to the body, and move dark doubts and unhappy feelings from the mind. They relieve pain and fortify the whole system against the attacks of disease.

There is nothing better to take "for the stomach's sake" than the Plantation Bitters.

They cure Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Indigestion, Drowsiness, Headache, Pain in the Side, Liver Complaint, and Rheumatic Pains, with magical power.

A good effect is felt at once upon making the first trial. No change of diet is necessary. Eat the best you can get, and all you want. Follow our directions and you will soon feel

WELL, STRONG, AND HEARTY.

[Advertisement.]

Ladies' Summer Gaiters, $1 a Pair.—Cantrell is disposing of his stock of light-colored gaiters at very low prices, and as they are just the articles to wear in the country during the Summer, we advise an early call to his establishment, No. 813 Broadway, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets.

[Advertisement.]

Saratoga "Star" Spring Water.—Depot No. 3 Barclay-street, New-York. Congress, Empire, and other mineral spring water. Star Water on draught. Druggists supplied by the gallon. D. WESTON.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Fung Shuey, from New-Orleans.—Mrs. H. Goldman, child and servant, Mrs. D. A. Godwin, Miss Godwin and servant, Mrs. P. A. Clarke, Master R. L. Miller, Mrs. Whitney and child, Miss E. B. Yorke, T. O'Donnell, Jas. Gallagher, E. Godwin, J. P. Tucker, Mr. Galinier and lady, J. Herber, E. J. Demarest, A. Grimmer, L. Bondro, A. P. McMillan, Col. C. A. Fuller, J. Amord, J. Levy, J. Herzog, C. W. Hatch and lady, H. T. Bien, lady and son, T. B. Moore, R. W. Dresser, Miss M. Livingston, Mrs. Hertubose, D. Kelham, Jr., J. E. Carpenter, F. H. Fowler, W. W. Smith, R. T. Bradley, F. Saron, W. T. Henry, D. Beale, Capt. B. K. Kimberly, Mr. Fuller, J. Luerton, B. Alano, G. Levigh, Capt. W. S. Smith, C. Muller, A. Xummel.

In U. S. steam transport United States, from New-Orleans.—Capt. J. G. Giles, R. H. Rush, wife and 3 children, G. W. Lane, John Stonitch, Mrs. Warner, Miss Warner, Miss Mary Warner, John Morrisey, U. S. A.; John H. Douglass, Chas. B. Fisher, Jas. S. Bohannon, U. S. A.; Richard Dean, Surgeon S. C. Russell, U. S. A.; Jas. S. Caldwell, wife and child, Capt. C. B. Butley and wife, Capt. Chamberlain and wife, Capt. F. H. Mann, Capt. Powers, Surgeon R. W. Carroll, U. S. A.; E. Rubin, Mrs. Capt. Benjamin, Mrs. Osborn, S. Deacon, Mr. Frost, Mrs. Savage and 3 children, Miss Savage, and 20 in steerage.

In steamship Montezuma, from Kingston, Jam.—H. Newman, J. A. Stines, Mrs. S. Stines, Miss M. Stines, Miss S. Stines, Mrs. S. Keene and child, Luis Batres, Manuel Batres, Manuel Sanchez, G. Fisher, L. Bibolet, W. Bibolet, J. C. Clark, John Russell, Miss Meyers, C. Fitzgerald, lady and infant, John Wasson, G. Linton, A. Coltsworth, Capt. Adey, J. M. Fewick, lady, 3 children.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 43 | Sun sets..... 7 29 | Moon rises..12 21

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 2 55 | Gov. Island. 3 44 | Hell Gate... 5 06

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, July 16.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport United States, Share, New-Orleans July 8, at 8 P. M., with cotton to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. 9th S. W. Pass, 5 A. M., passed in the river, bound up, steamers Varuna and Blackstone; 8 A. M., 30 miles from the bar, spoke steamer George Cromwell. 11th, 5 P. M., Mrs. James H. Dobie, passenger, died of congestion of the brain, and was buried at sea at 9 A. M. of 12th. 10th, at 2 A. M., off Carysfort Light, spoke U. S. supply steamer Bermuda, bound for Philadelphia.

Steamship Fung Shuey, Hildreth, New-Orleans July 9, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Met on the bar, U. S. ship Pampero, bound for Pensacola. 12th, at 2 P. M., off Cape Florida, saw steamship Guiding Star, hence for New-Orleans.

Steamship Balber, (Br.,) Harrison, Liverpool July 1, with mdse. to E. Cunard. 14th inst., 270 miles E. of Sandy Heok, saw a brig with foremast carried away close to the deck, and maintopgallantmast gone. The pilot-boat Mary & Catharine bore down to her to render assistance if required.

Steamship Salvor, Chichester, Charleston 4 ds., with the 107th Ohio Volunteers, numbering 450 officers and men, to the U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamship Montezuma, (Br.,) Hamshaw, Kingston, Jam., July 6, with mdse. and passengers to Howland & Aspinwall.

Steamship Starlight, Pedrick, Charleston, S. C., 84 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Arthur Leary.

Ship Malay, (of Salem,) Hutchinson, Manila March 14, passed Angier April 4, Cape of Good Hope May 18, with hemp, etc., to J. Henry Williams. Had had calms and light airs since 2d inst. Off Cape of Good Hope, May 17 and 18, was struck by several heavy seas during a gale, carrying away ship's head and staving main stern, causing the ship to leak so that she could not be freed with the pumps constantly going; succeeded in driving wedges into the wood ends, rendering the leak manageable.

Ship Fortuna, (Hanov.,) Hamburg 46 ds., in ballast, with 315 passengers to Ruger Bros. 1 birth, 2 deaths.

Bark Mauldslie, (of Quebec,) Gale, Havre 53 ds., with mdse. and 237 passengers to Boyd & Hincken.

Bark Hiawatha, (Brem.,) Matthias, London 40 ds., with mdse. to Chas. L. Wright & Co.

Brig Hope, (of St. Vincent,) Durant, St. Vincent 21 ds., in ballast to Middleton & Co. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Ocean Wave, (of St. George, Me.,) Borter, Bridgeport, C. B., 78 ds., with coal to master.

Schr. Vigilant, (Br.,) Wells, Eleuthera 10 ds., with fruit, etc., to R. E. Hutchison & Co.

Schr. Quickstep, Hurrell, Fall River.

Schr. Charles, Norris, Taunton.

WIND—At sunset, S. E., with rain.

Below.

Ship Johann, (Russ.,) 38 ds. from Cadiz.

Brig Hydra, from Cuba.

Brig Tapara, from West Indies.

Miscellaneous.

The schr. Wapella, arrived yesterday from New-Orleans, reports: 7th inst., off Sombrero, spoke brig Alice Leonard, of St. Andrew's, N. B., 9 days from Cienfuegos, for New-York.

Spoken, &c.

Daniel Webster—ship, bound E., was seen July 11, lat. 40 35, lon. 69 01.

Eleanor—Br. ship, bound E., was seen June 28, lat. 41 42, lon. 51 03.

NATIONAL LIFE AND TRAVELERS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

Office, No. 243 BROADWAY.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL....................$500,000

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are issued on the Mutual plan. All the profits in this department are divided *pro rata* among the Policy Holders. All policies to be *incontestable* after five years from date, and non-forfeitable after two annual payments. A loan of one-third of the amount of premiums will be made; also, thirty days' grace given in payment of premiums.

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are granted, covering accidents of all descriptions, including the travelers' risk. If issued

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they provide for death, if caused by accident; but in case of injury only, the insured receives no compensation. If granted

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the full amount assured is payable to the family in case of death caused by accident and occurring within three months from the date of injury. Or, in case of injury causing disability, the insured receives a weekly compensation until he is able to attend to his business, such time not to exceed twenty-six weeks. The policy covers all forms of Dislocations, Broken Bones, Sprains, Bruises, Cuts, Gunshot Wounds, Burns and Scalds, Bites of Dogs, Assaults by Burglars, Robbers, or Murderers, the action of Lightning or Sun-stroke, the effects of Explosions, Floods and Suffocation, by Drowning or Choaking, and all other kinds of accidents.

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secures a general Accident Policy for

TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS,

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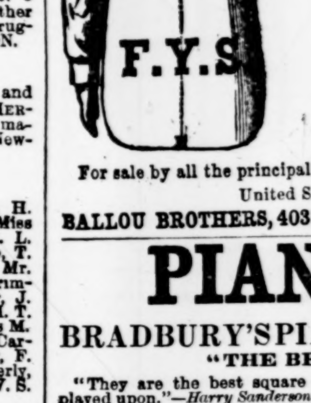

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EAST INDIA AND BITTER PALE ALES,
FOR CITY AND SOUTHERN USE.

These ales are of improved quality, brewed with great care, pleasant, nutritive and strengthening, and can be relied on for purity.

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KENTUCKY—Extra Class No. 433, July 15, 1865.

67, 44, 39, 9, 25, 48, 6, 21, 26, 4, 38, 45, 60.

KENTUCKY—Class No. 434, July 15, 1865.

13, 16, 10, 20, 69, 38, 40, 37, 15, 23, 26, 52, 33.

SHELBY—Extra Class No. 333, July 15, 1865.

63, 31, 30, 16, 58, 73, 75, 36, 72, 74, 24, 66, 13.

SIMMONS, FRANCE & CO., Managers.

SHELBY—Class No. 334, July 15, 1865.

26, 11, 35, 17, 72, 44, 76, 73, 10, 23, 41, 5, 48.

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